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Historical Souvenir of Waterloo, N. Y.

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HISTORICAL SOUVENIR SERIES No. 16

WATERLOO, N. Y., AND VICINITY

[ILLUSTRATED]

DESCRIPTION OF WATERLOO

BY F. L. MANNING.

WATERLOO, the Pride of Western New York, is situated in the county of Seneca, and is divided into three wards. The Seneca river is the outlet of Seneca Lake and flows eastwardly through the village, leaving the first ward on its south side, and the second and third on its north. The river is crossed by a stone bridge 250 feet in

width, and the town's capacity and has proved a great factor in the industrial progress and development of the village. The State has lately completed the erection of a stone dam across the river just below the point where the waters of Seneca Lake enter the stream, with gates to regulate its flow. This structure has converted the lake into a reservoir, and the water formerly wasted by running over the state dam in the spring is now retained for use during the summer months, so as to furnish an even supply to the mill



Belk & LeClere, Photo. MAIN STREET, BUSINESS SECTION EAST OF VIRGINIA STREET.

length and 43 feet in width, composed of ten arches. The first three were built in 1837 and the other seven the next year, at a cost of \$29,700 for the entire work. The bridge is a part of Washington street and is lined on either side with stores and work shops. Two other bridges of lesser size also connect the village. The first ward is in the town of Cayuga, the remainder of the village is in the town of Waterloo.

The Seneca and Cayuga canal winds its course through the village and a part of the Seneca river. Its waters are held back near the western corporate line by the state dam, which is maintained at a fixed height for navigation purposes. The waters of the canal above the amount required for such purposes have never been acquired by the State and the excess belongs to the riparian owner. The fact that the water power of this and permanent value due to the

owners along the river during the season of low water. This action on the part of the State has vastly increased the value of the water right at Waterloo in adding to their power and quantity.

The town has two good newspapers. The New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. on the north side, and the Fitchburg Valley on the south furnish excellent transportation facilities to merchants and shippers. The Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls and Cayuga Lake Traction Company furnishes ready means for trips of business, recreation or pleasure. The American and the United States Express Companies, and two good banks, add to the business resources of the town and help make it a desirable place for capital seeking remunerative investment. Gas, electric and water plants leave nothing desirable for household comfort or convenience.

The village is surrounded by a rich agricultural region, especially adapted to the raising of grain and fruit. It has numerous industries, and extensive nurseries. The lakes on either side of the county equalize the temperature and cause the nursery stock to mature properly, so that it is certain to thrive when shipped to any part of this country or Canada. The soil is deep and underlaid with limestone rock. Several quarries are in vigorous operation and huge blocks of stone are in progress of constant shipment for building purposes and for public works. The country about is thickly populated. The thriving city of Geneva is eight miles to the west; the prosperous village of Seneca Falls is about three miles to the east, while the villages of Clyde and Lyons are respectively about eleven miles to the north, with numbers of small settlements interspersed between

The Main street of the village follows the turn and windings of the river and is distinguished by its regularity in the laying out of the street, that adds a charm not to be surpassed by the haphazard arrangement of more modern towns. Wide, arching trees arch their lofty branches over the pleasant highways and make them beautiful even when the houses owe nothing to the architect's art. In the summer season Waterloo is especially attractive. Her children are scattered over all the land, but the memories of the old town are always carried with them. And so the saying goes, "Whoever has lived once in Waterloo, sooner or later is certain to come back."

Historical of Waterloo.—Samuel Bear, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, about 1792 purchased a plot of ground on the south side of Seneca river, now a



Bell & Leflere, Photo. MAIN STREET, BUSINESS SECTION WEST OF VIRGINIA STREET.

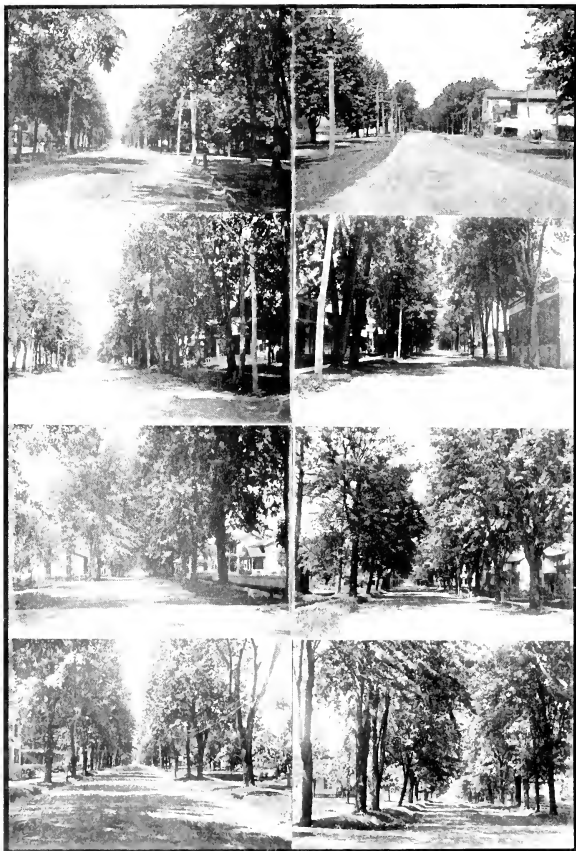
There are few villages that can boast of finer churches. St. Paul's Episcopal church corner of Williams and Church streets is a beautiful specimen of pure gothic architecture. St. Mary's Roman Catholic on Center street is also a stately and beautiful building. The Methodist and the Baptist churches stand opposite each other on Williams street and are new and handsome edifices. The Presbyterian church is a large and fine building on Main street. The Christian or Disciples church is smaller and is built of wood.

The Waterloo High School is a new and imposing building admirably arranged for educational purposes and built with especial reference to proper sanitation and ventilation. The Primary School stands within the same enclosure. The Third Ward School, also in the Union Free School District, is an ornament to that part of the village. The town can well feel proud of its schools and churches.

part of the village of Waterloo and the following year began the construction of a mill. More particulars about his further operations are given in the article, "Water Power." Bear was from Lancaster County, Pa., and was accompanied by three millers, Casper, John and George Yost. Two mill stones were found south of the present village of Ovid and were rafted through a small stream into and down Seneca Lake and river.

About the Bear mill spring up a small settlement which soon gave impetus to a village started north of the river a few years later. The south side was then known by the name of the old Indian village Skoyuse and has since been locally designated as such. In 1794 Martin Kendig settled there and married Leah, Bear's sister, in 1797.

In a few years Skoyuse became the important business part of the new village.



B. J. A. L. C. G. Photo

PRETTY RESIDENTIAL STREETS

Main, West from Clark.
Main, East from Cedar.
Williams, West from Insley.
Elizabeth, West from Virginia.

Main, West from Office of Woolen Mills.
Virginia, North from Elisha.
Centre, North from Elisha.
Chestnut, North from Elisha.

In 1803 Elisha Williams, an eminent lawyer of the city of Hudson, Columbia county, bought of John McKinstry, who in 1802 obtained a deed for 640 acres hereabouts, the one hundred acres upon which the present village now stands. The growing hamlet straggled along the stage road that skirted the river and was called New Hudson. The battle of Waterloo was fought on the 18th day of July 1815 and when in 1816 a public meeting was called to give a better name to the ambitious village, the field on which the first Napoleon wrecked his meteoric career was upon every one's lips and the town was rechristened Waterloo. It retained the name at the date of its incorporation in 1824.

Mr. Williams caused a survey and map of the village to be made, the streets named and the lots numbered. A great majority of the titles to land run back to that map made by John Burton in 1830.

Samuel Bear and lived in a clearing near the Moses H. Swift "mansion" (as the Swiftheimons still occupied by descendants of Moses was called) bought nearly 100 acres of land in the west end of the village, where he built the second tavern in Waterloo, the Grand Tavern being the first. The Smith tavern afterwards became one of the best known "stage houses" on the road between Albany and Rochester.

Martin Keidig, in 1801 built a wool carding and cloth dressing mill, which stood near the site of the old washboard factory.

The improvements which John McKinstry had begun resulted in the laying out of the village and the erection of mills by Elisha Williams winding up with the completion of the race by the latter in 1814.

Then in 1816 the canal and locks were completed and the same year the Seneca bank was erected on Main street near Genung's present business place. Zalmun A. Dishrow, the first cooper in Waterloo, lo-



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

VIRGINIA STREET, BUSINESS SECTION NORTH OF MAIN STREET.

The Williams family furnished many of the street names. Elizabeth, Virginia, Williams, Elisha and others perpetuate the family names of the founder. Others bear the names of old time families, as Swift, Inslee, Clark and others.

At the beginning of 1815 there were then nine dwellings in Waterloo proper, the north side, but the construction of a canal brought many people here then, and in the course of the next three years, 200 houses were erected. The village then offered greater inducements for mechanics than either Rochester or Geneva and land and water power here were worth more.

About that time there was made a survey through the village along North street, for the Erie canal which if an effort had been made could have been brought here.

From that time settlers came in slowly until the construction of the "big canal," by the Seneca Lock Navigation Company when the town in a few years sprang up with a mushroom growth.

In 1805 William I. Smith, who had tended mill for

ated here that year but in May, 1817 sold out to Daniel W. Bostwick.

Col. Samuel Bardsall arrived in 1815 and opened a law office on the south side of the river, and Dr. Charles Stuart arrived the same year.

The first building erected that year stood nearly opposite the woolen mill and was put up by Isaac Ross their master mechanic.

Phileander Kane in 1816 built a residence east of the woolen mills which was later George Hutton's place. The family lived in the first story and the floor above was a shoe shop. This building afterwards became famous for a peculiar sign which was suspended upon it when it was turned into a grocery. Three men clothed in the garb of ancient times were painted upon it. One held a short clay pipe in his mouth, the second a snuff box in his hand from which he was taking a pinch and the third a jackknife and plug of tobacco. Under the first was lettered "I smoke", under the second, "I snuff"; and under the third, "I chew."



goods, and shawls which are of the best grades, stone quarries which produce good limestone used in cut-stone work, and flour that is largely sold in the New England markets. There are here two large distilleries producing whiskey, notably Fidelity's Malt. It was here that the once famous Twin Bros. yeast was manufactured. Watertown is a great shipping point for potatoes, grain, hay, fruit and garden truck.

The Waterbury Wooden Manufacturing Company is a world wide known for the excellence of its fabrics. It was organized in 1835. The capital invested is large, and its annual products are nearly a million in value. About four hundred persons are

employed in this industry, and the third ward is largely built up with houses for its workmen.

The Waterloo Wagon Company was organized in the year 1878, and has grown from small beginnings to an important industry. It has a large and valuable plant and turns out an annual output of thirty-five thousand carriages, cutters, and other vehicles.

It employs about one hundred and twenty-five men and its work is up-to-date in style and finish. Its beautiful vehicles are to be seen everywhere, and its foreign exportations grow with every year.

The Vaugh Piano Company is turning out pianos that compare with the best in the market. It has a large and commodious plant on Washington street and is gaining a high reputation for its instruments.

The Columbia Distillery is one of the largest in the state. It has a capacity of four thousand gallons.

A black and white photograph of a large, ivy-covered building, likely a school, with a prominent bell tower. The building is surrounded by mature trees and a paved area in the foreground.

Bell & LaChere, Photo. CHURCH, NORTH FROM WILLIAMS.
(Public Library.)



Bell & LeClere, Photo. WILLIAMS, WEST ACROSS CHURCH.
(Episcopal Church to the right, Public Library beyond.)

per day. It uses eight hundred and sixty-five bushels of corn daily to manufacture that product. It has a warehouse capacity of twelve thousand barrels. By a patented process it is enabled to eliminate in a few months the deleterious ingredients that require several years to escape by the ordinary means of evaporation, thus giving the whiskey the rich flavor and fine color which are the ordinary effect of age.

There are many other industries in the full tide of successful operation that cannot be described within the brief limits of this article.

Water Power; its history. —The history of the water power and the village of Waterloo are coincident. When McKinsty bought the two acres on the north side of the river now comprising all of the village except South Waterloo, which the state deeded to him in March, 1862, it is probable that he had an eye exclusively to the natural water power here. The earliest white known to visit this country

Gen. Sullivan's soldiers spoke of this place as the long falls. The water power here is so abundant and seemingly so capable of greater development, that with so many different interests which the advancement and enterprise of Waterloo have attracted, it is no wonder that litigation finally came. That led to a close inquiry into "original rights," the result of which, carefully compiled, has furnished material for this sketch.

About 1791 a white man, Samuel Bear, secured the land and water power on the south side of the river. In 1807 John McKinsty located on the north side

of Seneca Lake, some steps below the falls. The water and power were then divided between the two owners. The water power on the north side of the river was then divided into two parts, one for the water power on the south side of the river, and the other for the water power on the north side of the river. The water power on the north side of the river was then divided into two parts, one for the water power on the south side of the river, and the other for the water power on the north side of the river.

Samuel Bear, a pioneer, located on the north side of Seneca Lake, and the deed there secured a water power. He owned the water power on the north side of the river, and the water power on the south side of the river. The water power on the north side of the river was then divided into two parts, one for the water power on the south side of the river, and the other for the water power on the north side of the river. The water power on the north side of the river was then divided into two parts, one for the water power on the south side of the river, and the other for the water power on the north side of the river.

When in 1797 McKinsty got his deed he at once sold to John Williams. At this time nearly all of the water from the outlet of Seneca Lake passed to the south of both islands. Williams, the year he bought of McKinsty, conceived the idea of a water power on the north side of the river, his equity in the McKinsty title undoubtedly entitling him to one-half of the water power in the river.

On April 6, 1813, the Seneca Lock Navigation Company was formed and obtained the right to enlarge the channel, which in the meantime had been dug by Williams, and use the water for navigation only. The Williams channel started at the head of



Bell & LeClere, Photo. WILLIAMS, EAST FROM EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
WASHINGTON STREET, BUSINESS SECTION, NORTH FROM FAYETTE MILL.

Big Island and ran through the morass to a point about where the wooden mill now is. The new company made this channel 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep, capable of floating boats of persons burden.

On April 26, 1824, the state of New York bought out the Lock Navigation Co. and operated the Cayuga and Seneca canal until 1849, when the state enlarged it. On April 26, 1849, an act of the legislature authorized its further enlargement to 70 feet wide and 7 feet deep, a work which was completed in the winter of 1850-7. That channel is now practically the same. In the winter of 1888, the Bear race improvement act was passed making navigable again the south channel of the Cayuga and Seneca canal. Under the appropriation of \$15,000 the race was to be deepened with a bottom 35 feet wide having a bed 25 feet above the canal on the north side of the river, this improve-

ment being intended in 1900 to achieve the state of 1900. Owned by south side water power owners, because of the enlargement of the north side canal in 1849.

Edwin Williams divided his south side water into 2,000 feet water power (200 ft) of a channel, he obtained the majority and obtained the balance to 1000 feet. Williams (1900) was bought up by the Seneca Lock and Canal Co. with all their canal, top over all land on the north side of the river, obtaining the land and the field and surrounding right to be 100 ft wide water right on all the land.

But, since the 100 ft (1000 ft) of water power on the north side

at least the large owners together with their probable respective valuations:

Waterloo Woolen Mills, \$300,000; White Flouring Mills, \$100,000; Thomas Fatzinger & Co. distillery, \$200,000; Vandemark Sawmill, \$75,000; Wilson & Thomas distillery, \$150,000; Edmund Gay, knitting mill and washboard factory, \$5,000; Ledyard Morgan furnace, \$2,500. These powers were finally all absorbed so that the Wood-son Manufacturing Co. today owns pretty much all the power on the north side, with the exception of the Wilson & Thomas distillery, but owned by another party.

On Oct. 12, 1826, Bear died intestate, leaving nearly 100 acres patented to him entire, which was partitioned to his heirs by the Court of Chancery, allotting to Lancelot S. Bear the Fayette mills, called the grist mill, together with the privilege of at least two runs of stone and to have the preference of the water for driving the two runs at all times. The balance of the Bear estate was allotted two-thirds to Charlotte Morgan, his daughter, and the said Lancelot S. Bear.

On Feb. 21, 1827, Sheriff Chapman deeded to Anthony Snyder all of Lancelot S. Bear's interest in his father's estate, and on March 27, 1832, A. Snyder and wife conveyed the same to Chapman, Johnson, Gage & Maltby who bought all of the balance of the south side water power and who built the dam on the site of the present state dam and created the pond. They proceeded to sell water power on the south side, cut up into sixteen rights. On Sept. 25, 1832, they con-



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
WASHINGTON STREET, BUSINESS SECTION, NORTH FROM MILL STREET.

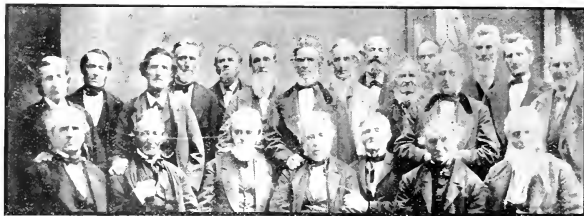


Bell & LeClere, Photo.

PRETTY STREETS AND SQUARES.

Clark, North from Main,
Loeust, North from the River,
River, West from Public Square,
Elisha, West from Centre.

Swift, North from Williams,
Public Square, South side of the river, East from Fayette,
Seneca, North from Main,
Fayette, North from Public Square.



Borrowed Photo. OLD BUSINESS MEN OF WATERLOO. (Taken in 1872.)

Top Row—David Durling, Adam Illick, Samuel Thomas, Isaac Belles, Wm. Goodrich, Peter V. Hendricks, Joseph D. Allen, John Becker, Samuel Kinney, Barney Cook, Charles D. Young, Ed. B. Mickle, Reuben E. Jacoby, Solomon Miller, Philip Pontius. Lower Row—Frederick Schott, Joseph Wagner, Daniel S. Kendig, Samuel Hollenbeck, Tams Hemon, Peter Van Itper, Edwin Schott.

passed the Fayette mills property with its original water right to Albert Lucas and Jacob Allman, who tore down the old log (beaver) mill and placed thereon the present Fayette mill structure. At this time the other owners of the water rights on the south side were William McCarty, jr., Ellis H. Markey, Levi Lang, Silas Vandemark, Platt Crosby and Ten Brook Chamberlin, whose powers are now owned by the Seneca county mills, Wm. McArthur, the Vough Plamo Co., the Electric Light Co., William I. Sweet, two rights at the lower end by William I. Sweet (and the Columbia Distilling Co.)

Those who since the time of Lucas & Allman have been owners or part owners of the Fayette mill are John Smelin, Eli Hart, Jacob Kistler, Henry H. Andrew J. and Jonathan J. Allman, Daniel S. Kendig, James McLean, Wm. W. Wood, Lawson R. Pierson, George Cook, James C. Halstead, John Roemer, Pierson & Becker, and finally the present owner, John Becker, who bought out Pierson, his partner.

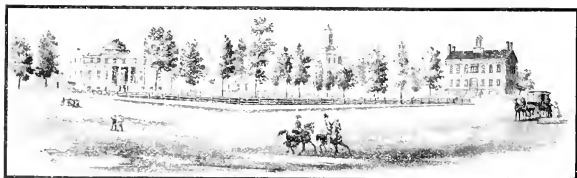
Counties and Towns; their creation. At the time Seneca county was organized, March 26, 1804, its area extended from Lake Ontario, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, to the south 6 1/2 miles, its south-west corner coinciding with that of the town of Hector, and its southeast corner being about four miles south of Ithaca. The breadth of the county, then, as now, averaged eleven miles. The western boundary of Seneca county runs along the western shore of Seneca Lake while the eastern boundary follows the center of Cayuga Lake, strangely taking in

the whole width of the former and only part of the latter. It contained the towns of Junius, Fayette, Romulus, Ovid, Hector and Ulysses. The two latter, March 17, 1817, were annexed to Tompkins county. Junius, which was created Feb. 12, 1804, from the Military tract, then comprised all of the northern section of this county and Wayne county extending to Lake Ontario.

In 1807 the town of Wolcott and in 1812 Galen, both now in Wayne county, were set apart from Junius. From 1812 to 1817 Wolcott was a part of Cayuga county and then was restored to Seneca county. Covent, organized from Ovid in 1817, was for a short time part of Tompkins county but on April 13, 1819, was re-annexed to Seneca county.

On April 13, 1823, the county of Wayne was organized taking from Seneca county the towns of Wolcott and Galen, and leaving the boundaries of the county 32 miles in length, the same as now. In 1824 the towns in this county had been reduced to five, Junius, Fayette, Romulus, Ovid and Covent. Each was erected from Covent Jan. 27, 1829, and Waterloo, Seneca Falls and Tyre were organized out of Junius Feb. 26, 1829. Vanick was erected from Romulus Feb. 6, 1830, making the ten towns now comprised in Seneca county complete. The only changes since then were made in 1837 when a part of Ovid was annexed to Lodi, and in 1843 when another part of the same town was incorporated in Covent.

Seneca county was erected from Cayuga county in 1804, Cayuga from Onondaga in 1796, Onondaga from Herkimer, in 1794, Herkimer from Montgomery in 1794, Montgomery from Tryon in 1772.



Old Print. Courtesy of M. Cessler.

THE OLD ACADEMY PARK. (Now Court House Square.)

Court House.

One Story Primary School.

Old Dutch Reformed Church.

Old Union School.



Borrowed Photo.
CATHARINE M. DOBBINS, (Mrs A. G. Story.)
ASA G. STORY,
Oldest Resident of Waterloo.

Asa G. Story is the oldest person living in Waterloo, being now 97 years old, and possesses all the faculties of a man 25 years younger. He was born Nov. 11, 1806, in Grafton Co., New Hampshire, in the same room in which the mother of James A. Garfield was born. His father who was a sea captain was a descendant of "George Story" who appears on the list of passengers in the Mayflower in 1620. Asa G. Story was one of a family of eight children and when he was five years old his father gave him away to a Baptist deacon a custom which was in vogue in those days.

In 1830 or when he was 24 years old he came to Waterloo driving from Pennsylvania through the partly cleared country. There were then only about 25 houses in Waterloo, four flouring mills, three saw mills a linseed oil mill. His first work in Waterloo was the building of the wheat bins in the Becker mill in South Waterloo. He was employed for some time by Richard Hunt in the woolen mills. Soon after he engaged in the lumber business and built a saw mill which stood where the coal yard of the woolen mill now is. But as the years went by he was obliged to seek some lighter work and he then engaged in the undertaking business making all the coffins that he sold. Mr. Story was the undertaker for every one for miles around and no doubt was one of the first to change the shape of the old pointed coffin to the casket shape used now universally. Mr. Story is without doubt one of the first if not the first who conceived the idea of heating railroad coaches with the exhaust steam and patented such a device but never made it practicable. He tells of four generations of lawyers and four generations of doctors that Waterloo has had in his day. He tells of hanging the pictures of Judge Knox and

son Addison on the court and wall 100 or 120 years ago where they still hang today. He tells of the pioneer May, David Southwick who was one of the first settlers in this section of the country. He boasts that he has always been a total abstemious from the use of liquor or tobacco.

He has had three children, Charles, Emma and Frances, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Story married for his third wife a Mrs. Dobbins and both are members of the Covert Club. Mr. and Mrs. Story reside in West Main street with Mrs. Fulton and daughter of Mrs. Story and they delight in telling anyone of the changing scenes they have witnessed in the panorama of their long lives.

Assemblymen (Surnames in alphabetical order years in service.)

- Armstrong, Thomas, 1820.
Bostwick, Daniel W. 1824; Blinn, Samuel 1827.
Bockhaven, Peter 1834; Bauman, Caleb 1835; Beggelow, John L. 1837; Bascom, Ansel 1847; Balter, Alfred 1850.
Comstock, Oliver C. 1846; '12; Cox, John D. 1844-'53.
Chamberlin, Jacob P. 1859; Childs, A. L. 1879.
Clark, Wm. B. 1884.
Dox, Myndert M. 1818; Dickson, James 1822; De Mott, James 1825, '33; Dodge, Reuben D. 1832-'35.
Daniels, Geo. B. 1865; Dunham, W. H. 1888, '90.
Evans, Septimus 1820-'30; Evans, David H. 1877-'94.
Green, Archer 1817; Glover, Andrew 1828; Glen, Harry M. 1863-'74, '90; Gould, Moses C. 1898.
Humphrey, Cornelius 1806-'72; Halsey, Nichol 1816; Hendricks, Benjamin 1826; Holman, Daniel 1841; Hadley, Sterling G. 1853; Hall, John C. 1860; Hazelton, Wm. C. 1873; Hogan, Wm. 1874.
Johnson, Wm. 1861; Johnson, W. L. 1864; Jones, Geo. W. 1883.
Kelley, Wm. C. 1842; Kennedy, John 1848; Kendrick, Daniel S. 1855; Kinne, Wm. H. 1891, '95; Kaiser, John 1900.
Larzelere, Jacob L. 1816-'17; Lott, Peter 1871; Leverick, Stephen D. 1885; Larzelere, Israel Y. 1899.
McCall, James 1806, 1813-'14; Maynard, John 1822; Markell, Jacob G. 1849; McClann, James 1869; Martin, James M. 1887; Moran, D. W. 1901-'2; Miller, Josiah L. 1868.
Owen, Benson 1857.
Post, Lewis 1806, '75; Patterson, Albert M. 1881.
Rose, Robert S. 1811, '20-'41; Rhoad, Daniel, 1825, '27; Rogers, P. J. 1882.
Saver, John 1805, '68, '71; Sutton, John 1818; Seely, Louis 1823-'4; Scott, Daniel 1826-'27, '28; Simpson, Henry 1896; Sutton, Helm 1844; Stevenson, Robert L. 1845; Southwick, Orrin 1851; Steele, Robert R.



From Historical Society Collection.
EARLIEST BUSINESS PLACES. (Now Gibson & Huff corner.)



Copied from Painting owned by Dr. G. A. Bellows.
RED JACKET, FAMOUS SENECA CHIEF.
 Born near Waterloo, N. Y.

1852; Scott, David D. 1854; Sweet, Wm. I. 1886; Stevens, John H. 1886.

Thompson, William 1816-'19; '21; Fiddis, John G. 1839; Thomas, James B. 1839; Ten Eyck, Sanford R. 1870.

Van Fleet, Peter F. 1861-'2; Van de Mark, Wm. H. 1872; Van de Mark, Henry 1862; Van Rensselaer, Wm. V. 1867.

Woodcock, David 1813; Wells, Amatus 1816; '23; Woodworth, Erastus 1824; '28; '32; Woodruff, Benj. 1831; Wakeman, Nathan 1828; Wells, Gadner, 1839; Wilkinson, Orange W. 1849; West, Mathew 1843; Woodworth, Manson 1846; Woodworth, Augustus 1858; Welles, Samuel R. 1866-'7; '80.

Red Jacket Sa-go-ya-wat-ha!—This remarkable chief and sachem of the Seneca Indians, distinguished as an orator among the Iroquois and a leader of marked influence among his people, was born only a few miles from Waterloo. The Waterloo Historical society with impressive ceremonies unveiled a monument, which this society had patriotically erected to his memory on the site of his birthplace, Oct. 14, 1841. The site of the wigwam in which Red Jacket was born, was definitely located in the Indian town of Skanawatenate on the west shore of Cayuga lake. The location of this town is described as follows: "On the road following generally the west bank of Cayuga lake, about a mile north of the present village of Canoga, and a half a mile from the lake, near the outlet of the stream known as Canoga creek, running from the springs to the lake, is located Canoga cemetery, a beautiful and picturesque spot. Between the cemetery and the lake and about forty rods from the lake on the south bank of the creek was the Indian town of Skanawatenate."

Across the creek (the north side) under an oak tree and close to a large spring which fed the creek, and near the ridge upon which the lake road runs, stood the wigwam in which Red Jacket was born.

It was under the same oak tree that the greatest of historical characters among the Indians, the great Mingo chief Logan was also born. See sketch of Logan on another page.

The monument stands on a triangular plot of ground in front of the cemetery. The unveiling ceremony was attended by a host of people. Conspicuous among them were several chiefs and warriors, remnants of the Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, who came several miles from their reservations. They were received with a formal welcome at Waterloo and the next day taken to the monument with many other distinguished guests in carriages. Chief John Jacket, grandson of Red Jacket, was a prominent figure.

Red Jacket, known as such because he wore such a garment, was the son of a Cayuga warrior and a Seneca woman. He derived his rank as sachem of the wolf clan of the Senecas from his mother, according to the custom of the Iroquois. Red Jacket was born in 1750 and died in 1830. He was not only an orator, but a fierce warrior who led his people during the revolution to espouse the cause of the British. He was a swift runner and physically a powerful man, and was employed as a messenger by the officers at the Niagara fort.

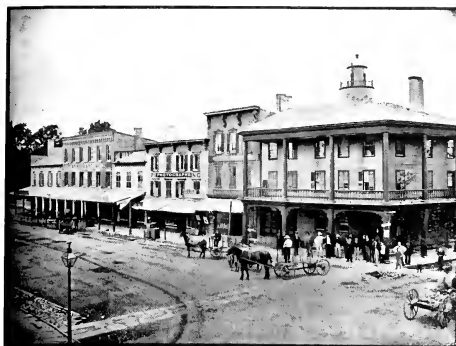
At the close of the war he sullenly accepted peace, but participated in the Fort Stanwix treaty with the Americans in 1784. From that time he faithfully stood with the whites and always opposed the uprising of the red men. It was he who gave Erastus Ganger the Indian agent, warning of the Tecumseh league against the government. In 1810 he visited Washington and in 1829 went to New York city where his portrait was painted by Robert W. Weir. Hart afterwards copied it—and his work is now in possession of Dr. Bellows of Waterloo. It was when he set out on that journey, in the spring of 1829, that he stopped over night in the village of Waterloo and made an address to a gathering of the settlers. He then confirmed the location of his birthplace in the remark, "I was born over there by the big spring," pointing towards Canoga.

It was sad of Red Jacket that at least in his later years he held a rigid and honorable course in his relations with the whites. He predicted that his people would at last disappear and often spoke in contempt of the white people because of their treatment of the Indians.

In 1821 he was called as a witness in Buffalo against Tommy Jemmy, a Seneca chief who was charged with murder for cutting the throat of an Indian woman condemned thus to die by the Seneca nation on the charge of witchcraft. When he was asked if he believed in future rewards and punishments and the existence of a God, "with a piercing look into the face of his interrogator and with no little indignation



THE TOWSLEY HOUSE,
 A Famous Hostelry, long ago closed.



From Historical Society collection.

THE OLD EAGLE TAVERN, A WIDELY KNOWN INN.
(Site of Towstey House.)

of expression he replied, "yes, much more than the white men if we are to judge by their actions."

He was not slow at the trial to "turn the point" against the prosecution in the following words: "What! do you denounce us [the Senecas] as fools and bigots because we still believe that which you, yourselves, believed two centuries ago? What have our brothers done more than the rulers of your people have done; and what crime has this man committed by executing in a summary way the laws of his country and the command of the Great Spirit?"

The Waterloo House, which stood on Main street, the north-east corner, facing court house square, was erected in 1817. It was built by Ab. Fairling, the first landlord. This was a three-story building with the main entrance in the center of the west side overlooking the square. A ball room and Masonic lodge room occupied the upper floor. It was the Waterloo House until a man named Madison took it and gave it his name. Peter Butts, who first kept the Western Exchange, took the Waterloo House before Madison. Saunders was one of the proprietors. A man named Lynch was proprietor in 1837. It was finally converted into the Twin Bros. yeast factory and at last burned down.

Reminiscences of Waterloo in 1838 told by E. F. Fatzinger, 84 years old, include some events of interest. "My folks lived on a farm two miles from the village and I trudged to town, occasionally alone and with my brother.

"I remember the bell on one of the churches that rang at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., the wood carding and cloth dressing mills, the tannery, the Seneca Farmer run by Wm. Childs and Moses H. Swift; and John Watkins, Elisha Hills and Caleb Fairchilds, the leading merchants. The public square was once the famous place for training days when the militia were maneuvered. Gen. Fairchilds had a company called the Fusileers and on one occasion

his and Capt. Schell's companies had an encounter in which after a hot battle of some time the combatants separated running in all directions except with the clothes on their backs from there. The square was strewn with broken arms and legs, pieces of timber and stones, and but in brief Mr. brother and myself were engaged in a general fight near the wooden mill.

"The large store house still standing was where we used to roll in barrels of pork every year. Great quantities of ashes were put up in casks in those days. Across the street from the wooden mill Jonathan Insee and his sons kept a store.

"I remember the four horse stages passing through Waterloo which usually took the Main street road but in very dry, sandy weather crossed the river

here and went to Geneva on that side it being the shortest route. Packets plied on the canal between Geneva and Montezuma and carried flour and merchandise.

"Then there were the itinerant cobblers who in those days travelled from house to house making and repairing boots and shoes, each member of the family furnishing his own leather procured from one of the tanneries in the village.

There were several flouring mills in those days and at each mill night and morning the cows came for bran slop and their owners were there with the milk buckets to milk the cows belonging to each one. Many disputes used to arise over the ownership of some of the best milkers, as the adjoining woods was common pasture for them all, they coming in from pasture only nights and mornings.

"Garry Loveridge and a Mr. Baldwin, carpenters, were working near where the wooden mills now are, when a boat came along on the canal being propelled by two boatmen who pushed the



Courtesy George F. DeYoe.

THE OLD WATERLOO HOUSE.

A famous tavern in stage coach days, afterwards Twin Bros. yeast cake factory.

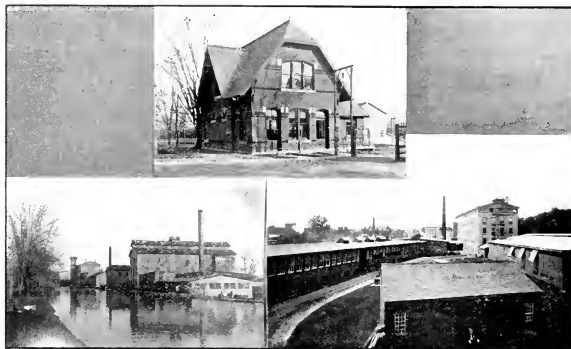
boat along with pole. The two carpenters, thinking themselves of a noble destiny, made sport of the boatmen by putting an imaginary boat along as the boatmen were along. The boatmen became greatly annoyed and at once tied up their boat and brought down upon the carpenters a severe thrashing."

The Waterloo Woollen Manufacturing Co. was organized through the untiring efforts of John Smith, J. C. Clark, and Richard P. Hunt, who succeeded in interesting a number of people in the country in making a market for their wool. It was incorporated May 10, 1836, and commenced to manufacture broadcloth and cassimere in the fall of 1837 in what is now the west mill. This was built during the fall of 1836 and spring of 1837. In 1844 the second stone mill was built, and is now the east mill, which was followed by the other additions as the need of the business required. From 1848 to 1851, the company made shawls almost exclusively and had a great reputation for their plaid and blank

22, 1846, when Wm. Greenough, who was vice president through Mr. Patterson's term, succeeded. Mr. Greenough died in 1902 and was followed by the present president, Mr. A. M. Patterson.

During the entire 67 years of the company's existence it has had but three secretaries, namely, Richard P. Hunt, 1836-'56; Sidney Warner, 1856-'93, and the present one, Mr. F. J. Rogers, since the death of Mr. Warner. The company has been very fortunate in its selection of superintendents. From 1836 to 1846 Geo. Hutton was its first superintendent who was followed by Calvin W. Cooke, who held the position until 1873. After him came Geo. Murray, 1873-'77; Maurer Wirth, 1878-'86. Mr. H. L. Buttery became the superintendent in 1887 and with the exception of the four years from 1884 to 1903, when Mr. C. H. Howard took his place, has been with the company ever since.

The entire output of the mill is sold through the firm of Patterson & Greenough, of New York City.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. THE MILLS OF THE WATERLOO WOOLEN MANUFACTURING CO.

The Dye House. The East Mill, looking West.

The office.

View of the Mills, looking East.

ket shawls. The demand for them having greatly decreased, the company again turned its attention to cloth, and it now manufactures over 800,000 yards per year, besides its shawls.

In 1882 the company was one of the pioneers in establishing a carbonizing plant in this country, and in 1887 commenced to manufacture largely indigo dyed goods.

The company now has 8,800 spindles and 124 looms, makes all its yarn and does its own dyeing and finishing.

The first president of the Woollen Co. was John Smith, who died in 1842. He was followed by Jesse Clark. Ephraim Kume was elected in 1844 and re-elected president until 1849. For a quarter of a century Thos. Lutzinger was its next president and he in turn was followed by J. W. Patterson.

The president under whom the company thrived best was A. M. Patterson, who was elected April 3, 1893, serving in this capacity until his death, Sept.

Reminiscences of South Waterloo by John Becker, 90 years old who for many years carried on the Fayette flooring mills, reach back to 1833 when he arrived from Pennsylvania at Waterloo, on a stage coach and put up at the tavern over night. "In the morning," said he, "I looked through my pockets and finding only a few shillings, remarked to myself, 'John Becker, you must go to work.' I learned from the landlord that a tailor over the river wanted help and I got a job with Wunderlin, who kept a shop on the south side of the public square, in South Waterloo. The building is still standing." Mr. Becker, a very active, ambitious man, soon acquired means that enabled him to go into milling. His first enterprise was in company with Messrs. Alteman, Chandler & Yost in the purchase of the old Island mill. There they built an iron still. When Alteman died Edmund Gay took his place. Later Mr. Becker and a man named Pierson bought the Fayette mill, where the former has been interested many years.

Gen. Lafayette's visit to Waterloo was made on June 8, 1824. He arrived in this village about 2 o'clock in the afternoon in a carriage, accompanied by many others in carriages, and escorted by a troop of cavalry belonging to this village, commanded by Captain Edmund W. Ruggles, and a number of citizens on horseback, who came through with him from Geneva, where he had been received with great ceremonies. The cavalcade drew up in front of "Earl's" tavern, then known as the Waterloo House, which stood on the north-east corner of Main street and the public square, now the Court House square. The main entrance was in the center of the west side of the building opening into the square. On a balcony of the second story, south of the entrance, was stationed a band of music, the players wearing a uniform chiefly of white material. Music filled the air from the time the procession came in sight on the west end of Main street until General Lafayette had left his

unusually compact and it is said with brick dust pounded in hard to get a loud report, the boys called upon Captain Jehiel P. Parsons, who was passing at the time, to touch it off. This he did and was killed by the bursting of the gun. On July 20, 1825, Gen. Lafayette wrote to the mother of Capt. Parsons a letter of condolence, dated Philadelphia, in which was enclosed a draft for \$1,000.

Logan Tall-gayesta, the Indian whose fluent tongue was the wonder of his day was born strange and scarcely credible as a coincident of that sort may seem, on the very spot where the famous chief, Red Jacket, first saw light. It was under the same oak and beside the same spring, on the west shore of Cayuga lake. (See sketch of Red Jacket) in the year of 1752, two years after the birth of the Seneca chief. Logan, the son of the Cayuga chief, Shik-elli-mus, was the heroic statesman without rank through birthright, whose natural gift was that of a strong



Bell & LeClere, Photo. RIVER AND CANAL IN THE VILLAGE OF WATERLOO.

Old Dry Dock.
The Seneca Canal.

Seneca Canal Lock.
The Seneca River.

carriage and entered the hotel. In the second floor parlors for several minutes he received the citizens of the village in the American custom, those who waited on him including many revolutionary patriots. Presumably committees had been appointed to officially welcome the distinguished friend of General Washington, but no records of who they were are at hand. He was accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, his private secretary and two friends. After a comparatively brief reception the party reentered the carriages and with a dash down Main street, surrounded by a band of horsemen, were off for Seneca Falls.

The day was a holiday during which the streets were thronged with citizens. A small cannon placed in the square had been fired at intervals all through the early part of the day. Loading the small piece

quater, and who by inherent wisdom made for himself the first place as an historical character. What public school pupil of forty years ago is there, who has forgotten the lesson in his first reader taken from an actual event in the life of Logan, the Cayuga Indian, the incident making a deep impression on the young mind through the medium of a cheap woodcut. Reed, the Pennsylvania hunter, throwing down his rifle prostrated himself on the shore of a cold, sparkling spring of water to quench his thirst. On the clear surface of the pool was mirrored an apparition which sent him instantly bounding to his feet to quickly secure his weapon. It was a time of Indian massacres and retribution by the whites. The whites and reds meeting in the forest shot before inquiring each others mission. Reed's gun, as he aimed it from his shoulder, was struck from his hand. He



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
F. L. MANNING,
Historian of this Souvenir.

was in the power of a large, athletic Indian who might have killed him when he was prostrate. Logan was the strange character who refused to kill from ambush and even after his adversary was disarmed while attempting to take the life of the man who had spared his own, extended his open hands, palms upward, in a mute appeal for brotherhood and peace. The magnanimity of this "untutored savage," displaying a character so at variance with that of the Indian as accepted by mankind, could not fail to impress old as well as young. Nor can hundreds of children forget the school room drilling in the old readers over Logan's notable address to his white brethren whom he had always protected and invariably from their hands suffered harm.

In the border wars of Ohio Logan's entire family, wife and children, had been murdered by a party of whites who deceived them from their camp for that purpose. At the treaty made by Lord Dunsmore at Camp Charlotte on the Scioto river, some months later, occurred that famous speech of Logan's of which Thomas Jefferson said, "I may challenge the whole orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, and of any more eminent orator, if Europe has furnished more eminent, to produce a single passage superior to that speech of Logan's." Logan, towering head and shoulders above the assembled councillors, his was a majestic figure, said: "I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat, if he ever came cold and

naked and he clothed him not, if he ever saw my country I rejoice at the bosom of peace. But do I come not harbor a thought that mine is the price of peace? Logan never felt heat. He will not turn his back to save his life! Who is there to insult his peace? Not one.

When young, Logan fell in with the Abenaki of Pennsylvania and for some time lived in the Mifflin county, Pa., four miles from Red Bank. When four years after was pointed out the land on Logan's grave. Then he moved to Juniata and married another white woman. He was buried on a bluff near Stockton, Pa., O., overlooking the Ohio river, and Manning took the grave now being covered with beautiful flowers. A large hill cemetery, Auburn, N. Y., and a monument erected to his memory by William H. Sewall.

Frederick L. Manning was born at Owego, Tioga county, New York, Nov. 24, 1839. His education was received in the Owego schools and the Ethical academy. He then entered the law office of the late Judge Addison T. Knox and was admitted to the bar in 1861. On August 24, 1862 he was mustered in the United States service as first lieutenant, company "H," 148 Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was made adjutant of the regiment Feb. 17, 1864; captain Dec. 13, 1864, and major and lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 30, 1864, and has a commission as brevet colonel for conspicuous gallantry in the service, bearing date Apr. 5, 1866. He was detailed by special order No. 102 Apr. 8, 1864, as a member of General Hooker's staff, was with General Meade at Gettysburg and was the only New York officer on his staff in that great and decisive battle. By special order No. 257 Sept. 18, 1864, he was assigned to the staff of General Butler, was made provost marshal of the army of the James by general order No. 17 Feb. 6, 1865, and upon entering Richmond with General Wertz he was made provost marshal of the captured capital city of the confederacy. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Gettysburg, Proctors Creek, Fort Fisher, Bermuda Hundreds, Fort Powhatan and others.

Returning home at the close of the war he was elected district attorney in the fall of 1865. In 1872 he was appointed collector of internal revenue in



Bell & LeClere, Photo. F. L. MANNING'S RESIDENCE.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
VIRGINIA STREET, LAWNS AND RESIDENCES,
West Side, looking North from Elizabeth Street.

this district. He is a member of the State Bar Association, The Loyal Legion and has been for a long time a moral warden in St. Paul's Episcopal church, and chairman of the board of education of the Union School District.

Colonel Manning was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Van Benthuyssen, of a family distinguished in the annals of New York, at Albany, in November 1874. He tendered his services to the state and government during the Spanish war, but the early collapse of the campaign prevented acceptance. He has been in active and extensive law practice since 1890.

Reminiscences. Grattis C. DeYoe, who has lived in Waterloo longer than any other person, born in Waterbury, N. Y., on the Mohawk river, March 26, 1817, was less than a year old when his father, William, moved the family to Waterloo (1817) and that year constructed the mason work on the Waterloo Hotel, corner of Main street and Court House square. "Mr. Farling was the first landlord and Bardin & Judd were the contractors for the mason work," said Mr. DeYoe. "One of my earliest recollections," he continued, "was the old white grist mill on the site between the two wooden mills, which was finally torn down. West of it stood the grist mill run by Crosby & Vandemark and afterwards by August Clark. Opposite was the boat yard where Joseph Duran built canal boats and lakes. I remember Elisha Williams here in Hudson City who owned about all of the land on the north side of the river. Reuben

Swift came here with him. Seth Grover, his son-in-law, after Williams' death, was here to settle up the estate. John McAllister was the lawyer representing them here.

THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSES. "I recall attending school in the yellow school house, a one-story building on the north side of Williams street west of the court house. We had good teachers in those days who used the whip. Among them were Daniel W. Keeler, Amherst Childs and Peter Worts. A school house stood on the site of the Episcopal school and before the Methodist church was built religious services were held there. I believe there was a school building further down in the village.

"Then there was the old Episcopal church now the Arcade building on Virginia street to which place it was moved when the new Episcopal church was built. Before the academy of music was built theatrical performances were held there. I saw the raising of the old Presbyterian church. I witnessed the falling of the tower. Part of the structure fell upon and hurt Deacons Rosey and Farnsworth and killed a man named Wells.

OLD FAMILIES

"Among the old families I recollect were those of Judge Under who kept a dry goods store opposite the wooden mills, and Judge Klock in the lower end of the village. Judge Knox was another of the old timers. Up street was Daniel S. Kendig whose father built the bank. His son Richard was in the grocery business with Storey. Then were a Mr. Dishow and



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
VIRGINIA STREET, LAWNS AND RESIDENCES,
East Side, looking north from North Street.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
THE COUNTY CLERK'S BUILDING AND COUNTY JUDGES' OFFICE.

Deacon Bostick both coopers. The latter had a number of sons and daughters. Judge Watson over the river owned the red mill and had a store over there. All of them are gone. Richard P. Hunt was the prominent man of the town after William's time. He owned a large farm comprising much of the eastern end of the village, was vice president in the bank and had a big hand in building the woolen mill. He was married three times. His second wife, a quakeress, was a fine woman, quite popular.

"Warren Lee kept the old Eagle tavern and William Lee ran a store opposite the Townsley corner. Nathaniel P. Lee a grain buyer built a \$7000 house. David Warner was a man of considerable means, a capitalist. He had three sons, Sidney, Henry and Horatio. Sidney clerked in the woolen mill as long as he lived. Henry kept a store. Horatio lived at the corner of Main and Seneca streets.

LEE'S SHINPLASTERS

"About 1850 or '57, I think it was, there was a panic in the money market and small change was impossible to get. Nathaniel Lee issued a lot of shinplasters, as we called them, in fractions of dollars and small bills, and they circulated as freely as government bills. Knight kept a shoe store and when merchants desired change for large bills they went there and got Lee's shinplasters. They bore pictures of lions, dragons and chariots. Lee always redeemed them.

"Samuel Klock was a lawyer who helped get the charter for the Seneca bank. He was afterwards member of congress from Kalamazoo. Mich. Samuel Birdsall, a democrat, was member of congress from this district. Thomas and Levy Fatzinger conducted the big distillery here and had large hog pens over the river where they kept several hogs.

"At one time the woolen mills made fancy shawls which sold all over the country at big prices as French goods. Calvin Cook was the superintendent of the factory then. Before him was Mr. Hutton who was the first superintendent of the factory.

Among others who were in trade here in early times were Moses Swift, a merchant, Reuben Swift, who built the Swift home on Main street, Elisha Hills who kept a store where Gibson & Hull now is, Col. Fairbairns, commander of the local militia, a jeweler, Joel Wilson and Hounce McCarty who were also merchants.

STAGE COACH ROPES

"In the days of stage coaches there were a string of taverns along Main street, all in the village limits, and every one on call and a half to Geneva. Smith kept what we called a coach house where passengers to and from were largely entertained, and where passengers going west with teams loaded with household goods stopped over night. I can remember seeing large wagons with white canvas covers drawn by as many as four and six teams, and accompanied by whole families stop at Smith's tavern. His wife was generally busy along the road as Aunt Spittly Smith. The tavern stood on the southwest corner of Main street where you now turn to go to the iron works.

LOSS OF A LARGE SUM

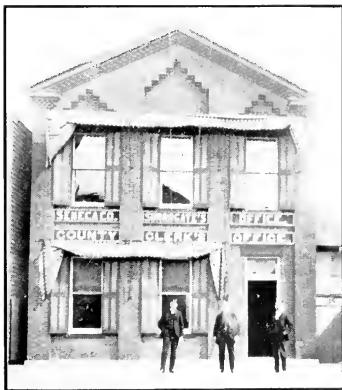
"I have in mind John Sinclair who ran the white mill. His son William carried on a store. John bought large quantities of grain in the west and yearly it was his custom to go to Albany to borrow the money he required and then go west and buy grain. On one occasion he came back with \$60,000 or \$70,000 which he had started with, missing. He reported having been robbed. The people he had borrowed from came on to secure themselves against the loss. The money was finally claimed at a Philadelphia bank where a cattle buyer had taken it to get the packages changed into small bills. The Sinclairs later moved west.

QUARTIS KNIGHT

"The old Eagle Tavern as I remember it was two stories high and was afterwards raised one story with a cupola in which swung a bell that was rung to call people to dinner. Quartis Knight was one of its popular landlords who was a prominent Free Mason. I have in my mind the picture of him marching at the head of a Free Mason procession carrying a Bible. He was a great fellow among all the boys.

THE TOWSLEY

"Finally the Eagle tavern burned down. The site



Courtesy of County Clerk Savage.
OLD COUNTY CLERK'S BUILDING.



Bel & LeClere, Photo.
THOMAS MILLS, DEPUTY SHERIFF.

was then occupied by the Fowsley house which when burned was considered a wonderful structure. At one Fowsley who owned the Eagle when it burned built the house and people marveled that such a great building was erected. Levi Batzinger found a hand put in \$8,000 and ten other angels a thousand dollars apiece. I believe that it cost \$80,000.

"William W. Mercer lived as the cashier and vice-president of the Seneca County Bank which was started in the Waterloo hotel. His son, Mynders, succeeding his father, ran the bank until he died. Then one of his sons was elected president of the bank and another cashier. John Stewart manufactured hats next to Zantman's store. His daughter was the first person buried in the old cemetery where the Episcopal chapel now is. Win. McCarty, who built a saw mill near the gas works, also in company with Hubbard built a three-story grist mill. It afterwards proved to be made into a one-story building, now the electric light station.

LA FAYETTE.

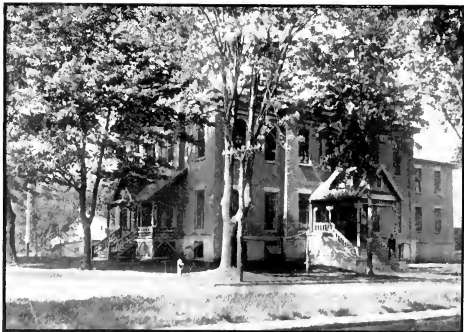
"I have not forgotten the seat of Lafayette. I sat on a grass bank in the upper end of the village and saw the procession of carriages go by and drive to the Waterloo Hotel. I was very small and cannot recall the appearance of anyone in the cortege. I remember seeing from a distance the band of musicians on the head of a column dressed in white.

MEMORIES.

"I remember Joe Scott, the Mormon prophet, when he led only twelve followers and they met to collect for a cause in an old school house a two-mile

Thomas E. Mills undersheriff of Seneca county, who has charge of the court house and is also the policeman in the village, was appointed to that position, Jan. 1, 1900, by Sheriff Hugh McGhan, and his term expires with the present year. He is a candidate to succeed Sheriff McGhan. Mr. Mills, a prominent democrat, was born in Waterloo, Oct. 11, 1866, and has always resided here. For several years he was employed by the piano and organ company. He is a member of the Wheelman's Club, the Macabees and Protection Home Co.

The Court House and jail in Waterloo, both enclosed in the same building, was completed in 1848 and the courts were held there that year. The site, selected largely by Hon. Daniel W. Bestwick, was conveyed to the county by Eliza Williams, the principal proprietor of the land on this side of the river at that time. The commissioners of construction were Hon. John Knox, who was then state senator, and Reuben Saxty of Waterloo, and John Watkins of South Waterloo. The preceding year the supervisors voted \$500, and on May 14, 1848, voted an additional \$400. In the fall of 1848 the board appropriated \$1,750 and in 1849 voted \$2,080 5/8, the final cost of the construction of the building. In the aggregate \$4,730 5/8. The county seat, March 26, 1864, at the time of the creation of Seneca county, was fixed at Ovid, which was then about the geographical center of the county. When the towns of Ulysses and Hector were taken off from the south end of this county (see article "Counties and Towns") Ovid was left but nine miles from the south line of the county, hence through the influence of Eliza Williams and Hon. John Knox, the county seat was removed hither. The people in the south end naturally became dissatisfied and in 1822, through the efforts of one then member of assembly, John Maynard, a resident of Ovid, the county was divided into two pay districts, with Ovid and Waterloo as the "half-shire towns," the division being on the south line of the town of Fayette. Under this plan, still prevailing, jurors serving in courts held at Waterloo and Ovid are drawn from their respective districts only.



Bel & LeClere, Photo. THE COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.



Borrowed cut.

FRED G. SMITH, COUNTY TREASURER.

Fred G. Smith, who is now county treasurer of Seneca Co., was born in the town of Vanick, Seneca Co., April 6, 1861. A few years afterwards his people moved to Seneca Falls which was his home until their removal to Waterloo in 1870. His school years were spent in the public schools, and two years in a boarding school at Mattewan, N. J. He then commenced work as clerk in his father's drug store in Waterloo, where he served for 5 years. His next year was spent in a drug store in Kingston, N. Y., and afterwards a year with a New York City druggist. He then entered partnership with his father under the firm name of R. G. Smith & Son. In 1895 his father retired from active business being succeeded by his son, F. G. Smith, under which name the business has been successfully carried on ever since.

Mr. Smith is a republican and while not being active in politics he has always deemed it a pleasure to serve his party in whatever capacity was chosen for him. He has been police justice of Waterloo and in the fall of 1902 was elected treasurer of Seneca Co. for the term of three years. Socially he has been active in many projects and was one of the organizers of the Waterloo Wheelmen's Club. Here has received all the honors of Mystic Lodge, K. of C., having occupied all the chairs. Mr. Smith is also an active member of Seneca Lodge, F. & A. M., Salem-town Chapter, R. A. M., Geneva Commandery, K. T., and is a member of the Mystic Shrine of Rochester.

County Treasurers

(Dates given are when elected; years in service include following years and year of election of successor.) Andrew Dunlap, jr., 1848; Daniel H. Bryant, 1851; James Ferguson, 1854; Charles Sentell, 1857; James B. Thomas, 1860; Reuben D. Hulbert, 1863; Wm. Dunlap, 1866; Geo. M.

Gwin, 1871; James M. Manning, 1872; Wm. A. Hall, 1875; Walter H. Allen, 1878; Wm. W. Hall, 1881; Johnathan D. Thomas, 1884; Horace S. Bond, 1887; Wm. W. Beyer, 1890; Myrland F. Conkohl, 1893; Augustin S. Pugh, 1896; re-elected 1901 (4 years); Fred G. Smith, 1902.

District Attorneys

(Dates given are when elected; years of service include following years and year of election of successor.) Leonard W. Bland, 1858; Jesse Clark, 1861; John Maynard, 1862; Alfred Fitch, jr., 1867; Joseph Benson, 1869; Samuel Lord, 1871; David Benson, 1872; Wm. H. Benson, 1876; Josiah F. Miller, 1879; John K. Richmond, 1881; Addison T. Knox, 1884; Wm. C. Haddon, 1887; Fred I. Manning, 1890; Patrick J. Rogers, 1893; Wm. V. Bruyn, 1894; Wm. C. Haddon, 1895; Corydon Reed, 1898; Francis C. Allen, 1899; Geo. W. Fontus, 1899; Francis C. Allen, 1899; Charles C. Johnson, 1903; Daniel Moran, 1908; Wm. H. Hulbert, 1909.

Supervisors. Waterloo. (Years of service.)

Henry Parks, 1851-2; Bartholomew S. Kears, 1854; Abram L. Sweet, 1854; Platt Crosby, 1855; Abram B. Slanson, 1856-8; Samuel R. Welles, 1859-60, 1861; 1873-6; Richard P. Kending, 1861-2; Henry Warner, 1867-8; Reuben D. Hulbert, 1870; 71-4; Isaiah Bimmet, 1871; Richard Hunt, 1872; Charles D. Morgan, 1877-8; John E. Richardson, 1879-82; George Donnelly, 1883-5; Charles K. Hemion, 1885-6; H. Barnett Maynard, 1894-6; Oris Kimey, 1895; Solomon Carman, 1897; Oliver C. Cone, 1898; Joseph S. Barnes, 1899 (present incumbent).

State Senators from Seneca Co. (Years of service.)

John Knox, Waterloo, 1817-20; Jesse Clark, Waterloo, 1821-3; Jehiel H. Halsey, Lodi, 1822-3; John Maynard, Seneca Falls, 1830-40; Henry B. Stanton, Seneca Falls, 1830-31; Truman Boardman, Covert, 1838-9; David H. Evans, Tyre, 1882-8; William L. Sweet, Waterloo, 1888-9.

Congressmen from Seneca Co. (Years of service.)

Robert S. Rose, Fayette, 1824-27; 29-31; John Maynard, Ovid, 1827-30; Jehiel H. Halsey, Lodi, 1829-31; Samuel Clark, Waterloo, 1831-3; Samuel Bradwell, Waterloo, 1837-9; John Maynard, Seneca Falls, 1841-3; John DeMott, Lodi, 1845-7; Wm. A. Sackett, Seneca Falls, 1849-53; Jacob P. Chamberlain, Seneca Falls, 1861-3.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. FRED G. SMITH'S DRUG STORE.

Waterloo Board of Trade. The organization of the Waterloo Board of Trade was perfected May 4, 1873. A constitution and set of by-laws have been adopted to govern the association and it has been incorporated to do business. The board of directors and committees are composed of energetic business men and the charter membership consists of 200 enterprising citizens. The purpose for which the Board of Trade is formed is to secure the united action of all the business men and citizens in promoting the general welfare of Waterloo. Its objects are: to promote trade, manufacturing and other business interests; to support good government and foster judicious and permanent public improvements and in every way to make Waterloo more attractive. Its aim shall be to better transportation facilities; diffuse information regarding the village as a location most desirable for business; encouraging manufacturers to locate and invest capital here; co-operate with similar organizations and in all honorable ways to promote the growth and prosperity of Waterloo.

The names of officers and men who constitute the

Public Improvement and Good Government: Col. Frederick L. Manning, Thomas E. Mills, Moses Barlow, J. B. Maloney, Maynard C. Litzenberger, Rev. William H. Harrington, Rev. J. Q. Adams, Rev. L. S. Boyd.

Humane, Health and Sanitary Affairs: Dr. C. C. Buchanan, Dr. George A. Bellows, James L. Webster, Dr. W. W. Carleton, Frank P. Crobaugh, Dr. George W. Clark, Frank P. Ide.

Insurance and Fire Protection: William T. McLennan, E. W. Garlick, William Niles, Charles E. Zartman, James Clary, John E. Carlon, Charles Bucknar.

Assessment and Taxes: Arthur Huff, Jewett Tubbs, Joseph Brooks, Levi Acker, G. Frank DeYoe, Alva Saeger, Herbert W. Clark.

Location, Sites and Real Estates: W. B. Lawrence, Ellsworth C. Sweet, Charles V. Webster, John Van Riper, John E. Carroll, Adolph Sontner, Dwight Babcock.

Statistics and Publication: James E. Batsford, John E. Loomis, Adam Birkel, James W. Gibson.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Top Row (left to right)—George B. Denison, Theodore VanRiper, William A. Gibson, Joseph S. Barns, Herbert R. Becker. Lower Row (left to right)—Fred G. Steward, Dr. James H. Haslett, O. Nelson DuEsler, E. N. Andrews, Frank M. Schott, Martin E. Maloney.

board of twelve directors and the standing committees are as follows:

Officers and directors: President, E. N. Andrews; first vice-president, Dr. James H. Haslett; second vice-president, Edward Clark; secretary, O. Nelson DuEsler; treasurer, Fred G. Steward. Joseph S. Barns, Herbert R. Becker, William A. Gibson, Frank M. Schott, Theodore Van Riper, Martin E. Maloney and George B. Denison.

The committees are as follows:

Finance and Auditing: Isaac Gregory, Chairman; Horatio Marshall, Charles P. Terwilliger, Fred G. Smith, Francis Bacon, William E. Dempsey, William S. Andrews.

Mercantile and Manufacturers: Abner C. Clark, Edward Nugent, George E. Zartman, Chauncey L. Becker, Charles A. Genung, Fred G. Marshall, William B. Clark.

Transportation and Legislation: Lewis W. Ferenbaugh, Howard Grey, Hon. J. B. H. Mongin, Paul G. Walsh, John E. Richardson, C. D. Becker, Edson Slack.

George E. Sherwood, Dr. J. S. Denniston, Jacob Brooks.

Membership and Entertainment: George M. Pay, Charles F. Farnsworth, Harold Haskins, Elias Vair, O. C. Cone, Charles Balliet, George W. Johnson.

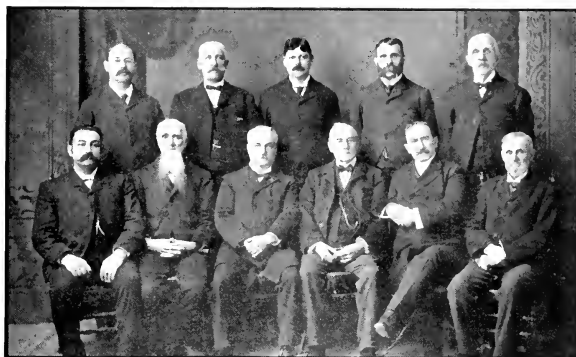
The Waterloo Library and Historical Society.

The year 1875—a date some eighty-five years subsequent to the first settlement of Waterloo—was reserved for the formation of an association intended to perpetuate its history. As the result of a conference held by Horace F. Gustin, Samuel R. Welles and S. N. Gridley, on the 6th day of April of that year, cards of invitation were issued to prominent and elderly citizens of the place for the gathering at the residence of Rev. Dr. Gridley, which took place on Saturday, April 17, 1875. There were present, for the most part representing the older citizens of the village and those best acquainted with its history, Messrs. Horace F. Gustin, Daniel S. Kendig, Caleb Fairchild, Isaac Mosher, Franklin Gage, Charles D. Morgan, Samuel N. Gridley, Samuel R. Welles and

James K. Richardson and Mabel K. Richardson and Rebecca Hulbert. Gen. Caleb Fanchild was the chairman and Dr. S. R. Welles the secretary. A constitution, previously prepared by Dr. Welles, was unanimously adopted. It gave the name, the Waterloo Historical Society, and received as member any descendant as well as resident of the town. The document was ordered to be put in permanent form and the following names appended as members: Caleb Fanchild, Isaac Mosher, S. R. Welles, Mabel K. Richardson, Daniel S. Kendig, Horace F. Gustin, S. N. Gridley, Franklin Gager, Jas. K. Richardson, Rebecca Hulbert, Chas. D. Morgan. An organization was perfected by electing the following officers to hold until the annual meeting on May 1, 1875: D. S. Kendig president, H. F. Gustin vice president, S. N. Gridley historian, S. R. Welles secretary and C. D. Morgan treasurer.

For the first four months meetings were held first at private houses, and finally at the office of the county clerk, then vacant. Afterwards, until it moved into the new home, the society occupied

Morgan, Wm. B. Clark, Wm. M. Hunt, Fred C. Hallsted, Walter Qumby, Solomon Carney, Fred N. Linn, Norman N. Becker, Daniel S. Kendig, Caleb Fanchild, Sidney Warner, Thomas Fitzinger, George Hugh, Thomas A. McIntire, and Robert G. Smith. The officers of the old organization were to continue in office until the new society should be completed by the adoption of the constitution and by laws and the election of officers. The name in the incorporation papers was the Waterloo Library and Historical Society. At this meeting a letter from Thomas Fitzinger was read, in which he made the offer, on certain conditions, of \$5,000 as the foundation of a public library, and also the further proposal that if the society would raise \$8,000 for ending such library, or less sum, it thought best to begin with less sum, he would pay one-fourth of the same amount. This resulted in a new incorporation of the society, at a meeting held March 22, 1875. In the meantime, to enable the society to incorporate for the avowed two-fold purpose which had become desirable through Mr. Fitzinger's generous proposition, the legislature was appealed to and an amend-



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

TRUSTEES OF THE WATERLOO LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Top Row—M. E. Maloney, H. L. Buttery, Chas. P. Terwilliger, Paul G. Walsh, Francis Bacon. Lower Row—C. E. Zartman, Leonard Story, Treas.; James E. Batstord, Pres.; Wm. B. Clark, Vice-Pres.; Rev. W. S. Carter, Secy.; E. C. Pierson.

the upper rooms in the county clerk's building where it also kept the library and museum. The society was then little else than an experiment—a society few in number, having no certain dwelling place, and only feeling its way towards something more imposing, useful and permanent. At the regular meeting in October, 1875, a committee, consisting of Hon. S. G. Hadley and Hon. James McLean was appointed to take steps for the incorporation of the society. The certificate obtained and read at a meeting held in January, 1876, bore the signature of Dietrich Willers, Jr., then Secretary of State, thus connecting his name with the first legalized existence of the society to whose interests he has since so faithfully contributed. The trustees named were Sterling G. Hadley, Godfrey Selmer, Wm. N. Burton, Samuel R. Welles, Francis Bacon, A. N. Terwilliger, Richard P. Kendig, Jas. McLean, Horace F. Gustin, Chas. D.

ment to the general law governing such incorporations was adopted and became a law by the governor's signature. A certificate was adopted giving to the organization its present name, the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, and specifying as its objects "the establishing, creating and maintaining a library and purchasing and preserving literary, historical, geological, genealogical and scientific papers, pamphlets, works, books, mementoes, maps, charts, surveys, specimens, objects, curiosities, mechanisms of various kinds, pictures and general information, knowledge and facts in any form having connection with either of the above named objects," etc. The trustees named in this certificate were Thomas Fitzinger, Samuel N. Gridley, Samuel R. Welles, Horace F. Gustin, James McLean, Daniel S. Kendig, Thomas A. McIntire, Chas. D. Morgan, Jas. C. Hallsted, Frederick H. Furness, George Hugh, Walter Qumby.



Bella LeClere, Photo. VILLAGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Gus Ulrich, Trustee 1st Ward, W.A. Gibson, Clerk, John Carlon, Trustee 2nd Ward.
John Lux, Chas. Renner, Elias Vair, A. A. Thorp, Edward Lux,
Trustee 3d Wd. Trustee 3d Wd. President. Trustee 2nd Wd. Trustee 1st Wd.

TREASURY

Under its original organization the society had no definite means of support, and depended only on the voluntary contributions of its friends. Its encouragement was found chiefly in the objects at which it aimed, in the zeal of its members, and in the interest shown by the public, especially in its department of relics and curiosities. Large donations of files of newspapers published in past years, of miscellaneous and historical books and pamphlets, of ancient coins, and paper currency, and all manner of souvenirs, and other relating to early history of Seneca county and adjacent country, as well as Waterloo village, were so freely added to the historical collections of the society. On the first of January, 1876, the society found itself scarcely free from debt, and the new organization began with a balance of only eighty-six cents in the treasury.

THOMAS LATZINGER GIEBS

Mr. Thomas Latzinger, on Jan. 15, 1876, made the gift of \$8,000 to the permanent fund, only the interest of which was to be expended in the purchase of books. In January, 1877,

the same donor gave another thousand dollars to meet the immediate necessities of the library, and to encourage the gifts of others for the same purpose. In January, 1878, he presented the society \$2,000 to promote its general interests and to defray its current expense. Also, at the time of his death, in April of the same year, there was found in his will a legacy of \$5,000 to the library, swelling its permanent fund to \$15,000.

Money raised by the society in fees for annual and life membership had already reached a sum which gave excellent promise that ultimately the current expenses of the society would

be nearly or quite covered from this source. Funds for a library building had also been provided, of which further mention will be made in connection with the history of other steps taken in behalf of such a building.

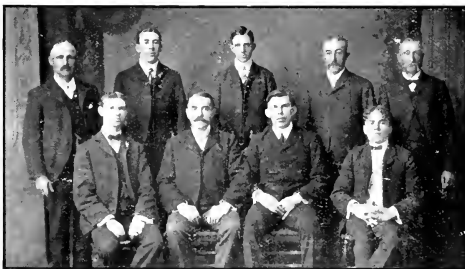
SEVERAL DONORS

About three thousand volumes at this time invited the perusal of members of the society. Besides those furnished by interest on the endowment, nearly 400 volumes have been donated by members and other friends of the association. Among the donors of books the names of Henry Warner, Rebecca G. Knox, Elizabeth Williams, Hon. Jas. McLean, Hon. S. G. Hadley, Mrs. Calvin W. Cook, Rev. J. A. Lambert

Hon. Edwin Hicks, and Hon. D. Willers, Jr. are worthy of special mention, while of the donors of valuable maps we ought not omit the names of Hon. F. L. Burton, of Iowa, and of our librarian at that time, Horace F. Gastin. The society is under special obligation to Mr. Gastin, not only for the diligence and fidelity with which he discharged his duties as an officer, but also in view of the efficient outside influence he exerted in behalf of the organization from its beginning. Among his contributions to the society are two maps of Waterloo showing its changes from 1811, during the subsequent twenty-one years, and furnishing an invaluable illustration of the growth of his adopted town.

RARE COLLECTIONS

Many original literary and historical contributions have been made to the society during its existence, but space forbids their further mention. Ancient relics and curiosities have been collected in large numbers. It has seemed that every mound of earth, every Indian battlefield, every garret and cellar, every garret and hiding place of relics had opened of its



Bella LeClere, Photo. POSTMASTER OF WATERLOO AND STAFF.

Upper Row left to right: Fred Glanzer, Fred Cook, Arthur Godfrey, Clarence Kinney, John G. Van Ness. Lower Row—H. Ray Hammond, Stamp Clerk; Ellsworth Sweet, Postmaster; Bert Marshall, Assistant Postmaster; Thomas P. Smith, Stamp



Bell & LeClere, Photo. WATERLOO TOWN BOARD.

Joel W. Bacon, Justice. Fred G. Smith, Justice.
George Culver, Justice. James McKivitt, Town Clerk.
Joseph S. Barnes, Supervisor. Otis Kivney, Justice.

own accord to contribute to the museum of the society. Of the relics already labeled and registered there are several thousand. The importance of this department of the society can hardly be overestimated. The collection of relics and curiosities forms the chief attraction to visitors to our rooms.

DR. WELLS OFF.

At a meeting of the board of trustees held on the twelfth of February, 1878, Dr. S. R. Wells, the secretary of the society, tendered a lot situated on the corner of Church and Williams streets, as a site for a library hall. This noble and generous gift was duly accepted by a unanimous resolution of thanks.

MRS. FAYZINGER'S OFFER.

At a meeting held March 9, 1878, the secretary reported that Mrs. Thomas Fayzinger had agreed to the proposition which had been made to her by the society for the purchase of her residence on the corner of Main and Church streets, for the sum of \$3,000, and had also signified her intention to donate one-half of that amount to its treasury. The board accepted the liberal proposition and thereupon appointed a committee to consummate the purchase. At a subsequent meeting, however, the whole subject was again considered and the board, after more mature deliberation, resoundingly affirmed its former action and resolved to accept another generous offer of Mrs. Fayzinger, who, pledging to aid the society in erecting a new building as better carrying out the wishes of her late husband, and more in accordance with her own desire, proposed to give a lot on Church street adjoining that already owned by the

library resting upon the southeast corner of the lot. The Society in celebration of the purchase of the lot, had its club board on the Waterloo Historical and Historical Society, suffering it to cost one and a half, and to the necessity of purchasing had a large amount of pecuniary cost.

The trustees at this time of the year, 1878, the means for erecting the building, was satisfactorily provided for. The plan of construction had been obtained and having appointed Walter Quimby, C. P. Lowridge, and W. B. LeClere as a building committee, they were assured that the work would be commenced without delay.

FAYETTE TOWN.

In April, 1878, a committee was appointed by the board consisting of Francis Bacon, H. L. Gustin and Fred N. Loomis. To accompany Gen. John S. Clark



Bell & LeClere, Photo. FAYETTE TOWN BOARD.

(The First Ward of Waterloo is in the town of Fayette.)
Bartholomew Cronin, of Waterloo. M. C. Litzenger, of Waterloo.
Supervisor. Town Clerk.

John M. Barrett, of Waterloo. David Berger, of Fayette.
Justice. Justice.
George Lohr, of MacDougall. Stephen M. Fry, of Canoga.
Justice. Justice.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. OFFICERS OF WATERLOO WHEELMEN.
Top Row—W. A. Gibson, Director; Harry W. LeClere, Capt.; W. L. Sweet, 2nd Director. Lower Row—Wilbur E. Schott, Sec'y.; Elias Vair, Pres.; Eugene Petty, V. P.; John Bowers, Treas.

who had previously offered his services, in an exploring tour, especially along the shores of Seneca and Cayuga lakes, with a view of marking the sites of Indian towns destroyed in the Sullivan incursion. This committee was also accompanied by Mr. Chas. M. Hubbard, as secretary, who subsequently, through a county paper, published the results of the expedition.

SKOGEYASHI MONUMENT.

In June, 1876, the project of erecting a monument in memory of the destruction of Skogeyash, an humble Indian town of 18 houses, was introduced to the board of trustees. The society having resolved to erect such a monument and having determined upon its dimensions, appointed Mr. Walter Quimby to secure the necessary funds and supervise the erection of the structure. Lawrence Claffy was selected as the builder and in due time, to the credit of both of them, the monument was completed. Its dedication, reserved for a part of the exercises of the centennial celebration, occurred on that occasion. The monument stands in the village park. It is of undressed limestone which is found on the south bank of the river in sight of the village. Its dimensions are: Foundation underground, four feet deep and seven feet square; second base, four feet, shaft, three feet at the bottom and two at the top, the whole rising a little more than fifteen feet from the ground. Inscription on south side: "SKOGEYASH, NE O-WHEGNO GEF. Inscription on north side: "Erected September, 1876

To Commemorate the Destruction of the Indian Village Skogeyash. By Col. John Harper, under Orders of Maj. Gen. John Sullivan, Sept. 8, 1779."

SULLIVAN CENTENNIAL.

The expedition of Gen. Sullivan against the Six Nations in 1779, an event so ultimately and closely connected with the settlement of Seneca county by the white race, seemed to call for some observance of its one-hundredth anniversary. The honor of suggesting and recommending such observance has been justly accorded to the Waterloo Library and Historical Society. Nearly two years before the anniversary, Dr. S. R. Welles, in a paper read before the society, spoke of such celebration as due to the memory of the actors in the Sullivan incursion, and

suggested that as this county was in part the theatre of this campaign, the descendants of the hardy pioneers who first settled on the soil had open by it, should meet in September, 1879, and celebrate with the society the centennial of this campaign. On the sixth of February, 1879, this suggestion came formally before the board of trustees, when a committee of three was appointed to call a meeting of the citizens of the town with the view of selecting a town committee of the same number to act with the committee of the society. By direction of this joint committee, the supervisors of the several towns of the county were requested to suggest representatives of their towns respectively, who should meet in conference at Waterloo on the nineteenth day of March, 1879, to consult on the subject of a county centennial celebration. As the result of this meeting one representative



Bell & LeClere, Photo. OFFICERS WATERLOO FIRE DEPARTMENT.
(The Fire Board.)
Oliver C. Cone, Treas., Stephen A. Gilgan, Sec.,
Chas. Bucknar, 1st Asst. Chief, E. W. Garlick, Chief, Thomas J. Kelley, 2nd Asst. Chief.

from each of the ten towns of the county was appointed to act with a committee of five from the Waterloo Library and Historical Society as a county executive committee to make arrangements for the proposed celebration. The secretaries of this committee were Dr. S. R. Welles, of Waterloo, and Hon. Friedrich Willers, Jr., of Varick, on whom devolved the responsibility of conducting the correspondence of the committee, together with the chief labor of arranging and maturing plans for the centennial observances.

As soon as the centennial celebration was over, the Waterloo Library and Historical Society published a full history of the event and all the proceedings preclusive thereto, and a large edition was quickly sold.

REAL ESTATE BUILDING ERECTED

At a meeting held Jan. 8, 1886, the committee appointed for the purpose of obtaining funds to erect the library building reported \$2,750 subscribed to date. Entertainments were held from time to time by the citizens of Waterloo, who were deeply interested in this undertaking, and considerable sums were added to the building fund in this manner. At

these addresses were made by Rev. S. J. Goodrich, Rev. George Wallace, Rev. M. D. Kiesel and Rev. J. Packwood, and the benediction by Rev. Wm. Rice. The building was so far completed, and arrangements to enable the trustees to hold their first meeting were completed Dec. 6, 1885. In the meantime the founder, Mr. Thomas Fatzinger, and many of the active members and trustees of the society had ended their life on earth and passed over to the majority.

During the first fifteen years of its existence the library was obtained from its library by life or annual members only, but on May 8, 1899, the new library and its books was declared free to the residents of the village of Waterloo, who were of reputable character and over 14 years of age, subject to the rules prescribed by the trustees of the society.

The society procured a monument to Red Jacket, the Seneca chief, at a cost of about \$1,000 and erected it on a spot near Canoga, said to be the place where this celebrated chief was born. On Oct. 14, 1891, it was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, including an oration by Hon. W. C. Bryant, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The library now contains upwards of 5,000 volumes



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

ETNA H. AND L. AND FIRE PATROL CO. NO. 1.

Top Row—B. S. Coggins, G. W. Parsons, Howard Burbridge, H. M. Scotney, M. J. Larzelere, O. C. Cone, C. G. Robbins, John E. Haught, Geo. S. Haught, Geo. L. McCue, Arthur Archer. Middle Row—S. C. Beebe, Sec.; L. D. Fraker, Asst. Foreman; Beni Christian, Foreman; H. S. Townley, Pres.; Gustav Ulrich, Foreman Patrol; Frank Hill, Asst. Foreman Patrol; Joseph S. Barnes, Treas.; Charles Seeler, V. P. Lower Row—H. C. Crandall, John F. Toombs, E. O. Conant, L. W. Forebaugh, Ed. Strauss.

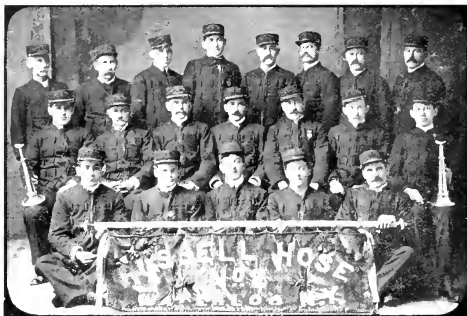
every subsequent meeting the committee reported additions to the fund. On March 22, 1886, Dr. S. R. Welles donated the balance of his lot, corner of Church and Williams streets, to the society and by so doing gave the society a very fine building lot for their proposed building. On July 10, 1886, the building committee was authorized by the trustees to enter into a contract with Morrison & Emmett, the lowest bidders, for the erection of the new building according to the plans and specifications of Messrs. Nichols & Brown, architects, at the amount of their bid, \$10,685. On July 22 of the same year the committee reported that the difference between the amount subscribed and the contract price had been provided for by an additional subscription from Mrs. Thomas Fatzinger of \$1,685. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of a large concourse of deeply interested people, on Sept. 28, 1886, at which

in its circulating department and about 4,000 books of reference.

The affairs of the society are managed by a board of trustees, four of whom are chosen annually for a term of three years. Its membership numbers 38, all of whom are life members.

The following have served as presidents of the society in the order named: Hon. D. S. Kendig, Thomas Fatzinger, Hon. S. G. Hadley, Hon. S. R. Welles, F. L. Manning, Hon. W. B. Clark and A. N. Terwilliger. Messrs. Manning and Clark are the only two now living.

The present officers are: President, Jas. E. Batsford; vice-president, Hon. W. B. Clark; treasurer, Leonard Story; secretary, Rev. W. S. Carter; historian, Edward Fatzinger, Jr.; board of trustees: Hon. W. B. Clark, E. C. Pierson, Leonard Story, Paul G. Walsh, H. L. Buttery, C. E. Zintman, E. Fatzinger, Jr., Francis Bacon, Rev. W. S. Carter, M. E. Mahoney, C. P. Terwilliger, Jas. E. Batsford, librarian, Miss Lula Clark.



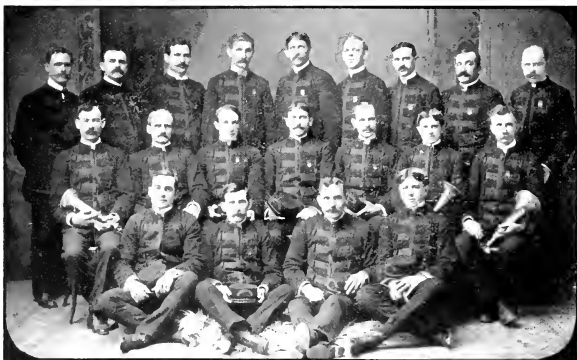
Bell & LeClere, Photo.

RI SSELL HOSE CO. NO. 2.

Top Row—Frank Atkins, Sec.; Wm. D. Lohr, Treas.; George Taylor, Dan Miller, Geo. Soules, Wm. Bishop, Frank Paine, Warren Enrick. Middle Row—Arthur Dilts, Foreman; Chas. Leddick, Earl M. Haskins, Pres.; Sidney Smith, V. P.; Jesse Bots, 2nd Asst. Foreman, Addison Staley, Earl Staley 1st Asst. Foreman. Lower Row—Wm. Whartenby, Fred Rogers, Harry Wolf, John Brown, James Thacker.

The Wheelmen.—One of the most popular as well as one of the most vigorous organizations of Waterloo is The Wheelmen. It was organized in April, 1894, with the following charter members: Robert P. Judd, H. T. Buttery, Frank Bogenshneider, L. J. Bartsch, J. H. Bowers, H. W. Clark, O. C. Conn, George B. Denniston, John Kreutter, W. H. King, G. B. Royner, C. G. Reid. At the following meeting, however, these new members were taken in and added to the list of charter members: H. T. Conn, Adam Bartsch, L. H. Judd, John A. Still, Fred G.

Smith, V. A. Webster, Dr. C. C. Lechnan, H. R. Becker, and W. C. Davis. The first officers were: President, H. T. Buttery, vice-president, H. W. Clark, secretary, L. H. Judd, treasurer, J. A. Still, captain, R. P. Judd, executive committee, L. G. Smith, and H. R. Becker. From this small beginning it has grown to a large and flourishing organization of 145 members, including citizens of every walk of life, trade and profession. The object of the organization was to promote the interests of cycling, which it did very materially for a time. In this it has been very successful, and attended several outings in town, events, returning with well earned laurels. Of late years, however, this feature has been allowed to lapse, and while it retains its name, the object of the organization is now of a purely social nature. It has spacious headquarters in the Towseley block, comprising a well furnished parlor and an additional room where billiard tables are kept in almost constant use. Cards and other amusement games are allowed, but games of chance never. Each winter a billiard tournament is held, the losing side paying for the banquet. Of the other end many, the one held last year helping them all financially. The Wheelmen are in the best of luck, and all from an annual assessment of three dollars per member. The



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

PROTECTION HOSE CO. NO. 1.

Top Row—Wm. McMahon, J. J. Carroll, Thomas Mills, M. H. Ryan, F. W. Hullbert, J. C. Garrison, J. A. Still, George Rogers, Thos. Easlick. Middle Row—Thos. McKeon, 2nd Asst. Foreman; C. A. Gunning, Treas.; Frank Schott, Jr., Sec.; James Webster, Pres.; Frank C. Ide, V. P.; L. C. Clark, 1st Asst. Foreman; J. B. Ryan, Foreman. Lower Row—Frank R. Rogers, James Byrne, M. L. Flynn, Loren R. Babcock.

present officers are: President, Elias Van, vice president, Eugene A. Perry, secretary, William F. Schott, treasurer, John H. Bowers, captain, Harry W. LeClere; members of the board of directors, W. A. Gibson, W. L. Sweet, 2nd, and the others. In closing this brief description it may be well to state that to Robert P. Judd more than any one else is due the credit for the starting of this splendid organization. He may truthfully be said to be the father of the organization.

Aetna Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 was organized July 1, 1856, with the following membership: F. H. Ackerman, H. S. Eisk, Daniel S. Kenning, Andrew Philes, H. H. Wheeler, Wm. Magee, Henry Edwards, Isaac Mosher, H. E. Gustin, L. D. Callins, Lewis Laing, H. McEwin, P. Nugent, E. Gay, L. Gage, Wm. A. Strong, F. Taylor, L. P. Knight, Peter Heller, John Larsh, Abner Sweet, H. Weist, Wm. Kern, S. I. Harrington, S. S. Bradley, L. G. Hatch, H. C. Vreeland, George Lewis, L. H. Niles and Henry Hooper. The first officers were: Henry Vreeland, foreman,

company of 1856; 4th of July, 1858, 30; 1860, 36; 1862, 38; 1864, 40; 1866, 42; 1868, 44; 1870, 46; 1872, 48; 1874, 50; 1876, 52; 1878, 54; 1880, 56; 1882, 58; 1884, 60; 1886, 62; 1888, 64; 1890, 66; 1892, 68; 1894, 70; 1896, 72; 1898, 74; 1900, 76; 1902, 78; 1904, 80; 1906, 82; 1908, 84; 1910, 86; 1912, 88; 1914, 90; 1916, 92; 1918, 94; 1920, 96; 1922, 98; 1924, 100; 1926, 102; 1928, 104; 1930, 106; 1932, 108; 1934, 110; 1936, 112; 1938, 114; 1940, 116; 1942, 118; 1944, 120; 1946, 122; 1948, 124; 1950, 126; 1952, 128; 1954, 130; 1956, 132; 1958, 134; 1960, 136; 1962, 138; 1964, 140; 1966, 142; 1968, 144; 1970, 146; 1972, 148; 1974, 150; 1976, 152; 1978, 154; 1980, 156; 1982, 158; 1984, 160; 1986, 162; 1988, 164; 1990, 166; 1992, 168; 1994, 170; 1996, 172; 1998, 174; 2000, 176; 2002, 178; 2004, 180; 2006, 182; 2008, 184; 2010, 186; 2012, 188; 2014, 190; 2016, 192; 2018, 194; 2020, 196; 2022, 198; 2024, 200; 2026, 202; 2028, 204; 2030, 206; 2032, 208; 2034, 210; 2036, 212; 2038, 214; 2040, 216; 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treasurer, C. A. Genung, foreman; F. E. Mills, 1st assistant foreman; Wm. Lee, 2nd assistant foreman; with the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and foreman as a board of trustees.

The following are the officers for 1903: Jos. L. Webster, president; Frank P. Ide, vice president; Frank L. Schott, secretary, C. A. Genung, treasurer; Jos. Ryan, foreman; Edwin Clark, 1st assistant foreman; Thos. McKeon, 2nd assistant foreman; Wm. McMahon, janitor, trustees, Thos. E. Mills, Fred Hubbert and John Still. This company have a very handsome parade carriage which with the service cart is housed in their hose house in Main street where they have commodious and handsomely furnished session or meeting rooms, on the second floor.

Russell Hose Co. No. 2 organized Aug. 6, 1860 in the office of Leddicks meat market and was incorporated Nov. 1860 with the following charter members: Chas. Leddick, Nicholas Lehman, Frank Marsh, Wm. Andler, Adolph Kettle, Thos. Highland, Geo. Graves, Chas. Taylor, Chas. Betts, Jesse Betts. A new house

30, 1872, and remained in commission until 1886 when the village adopted the water works system. The company was reorganized and incorporated as **Torrent Hose company** June 16, 1890. The company has furnished the following members as chiefs of the fire department: Geo. Murray, J. W. Dasher, J. B. Gardiner and Philip McCue.

Seneca Hose Co. No. 4 which first organized was called **Seneca Engine Co. No. 4**. It was in 1852 that the company was formed and at that time H. C. Vreeland was chief of the fire department. The village trustees had appointed Wm. J. V. Mercer to secure the names of as many as would become members of the company. The following men responded to the call: Jos. Duell, Edward Estes, Johnson R. Foot, Edney Smith, John Dale, G. W. Valentine, Cornelius French, Chas. Farnsworth, Geo. Hamilton, Geo. N. Hassack, John Doremus, Edwin Batsford, Thos. Murphy, S. H. Tucker, Geo. Warn, Geo. Hunter, Jacob Germand, Boardman Phelps, S. P. Battelle, John Hendrickson, M. C. Burt, Wm. Bromley, R. Bennett, H. W. Culver, Wm. Parker, Jacob Keeler, J. G. Glover,



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

SENECA HOSE CO. NO. 4.

Top Row—Paul Cottrell, Wm. Leslie, W. T. Clark, Wallace Williams, Geo. Stacy, Leroy Holbin, Wm. Houser, E. R. VanBuren, Herbert Kunev, Wm. Murphy, Clarence Kunev. Middle Row—Wm. Layde, Foreman; E. W. Garlick, Secy; S. C. Holbin, V. P.; Clarence E. Brooks, Pres.; Fred G. Marshall, Treas.; Reynold Bauman, 2nd Asst. Foreman; Fred Christler, 1st Asst. Foreman. Lower Row—Lee Park, Arthur Christler, Geo. Watson, John Taylor.

was built August, 1890. They received their name, Lamer and fifty dollars from the late Theodore Russell, and his wife at her death left them one hundred dollars.

Waterloo's fire department is noted for its active volunteers, and the Russell Hose have done their share in sustaining this record. Then well uniformed ranks of thirty show up well on review. They belong to the New York State, the Central New York and the C. O. S. Y. S. fire associations. The west end of the town in which they are located, considers itself well protected by these able and willing firemen.

Torrent Engine and Hose Co. No. 4 was first organized in 1847 with a hand engine for apparatus and was reorganized Dec. 31, 1864, with Benjamin Watkins foreman, Geo. Murray secretary and Jas. H. Atkins foreman of hose company. The company was furnished with a Salsby steam fire engine Nov.

Daniel S. Tuttle, Chas. Namheart, Jno. Murphy, M. Hays, James Emery, A. Hauman, Wm. Swift, R. C. Battelle, S. S. Hinkler, Chas. Hubbert, Miles Patterson, Thos. Godfrey, Elijah Woodledge, Oscar West, James H. Van Bunt. Seneca Engine Co. No. 4 was organized with officers as follows: Jos. Duell, foreman; Edward Estes, assistant foreman; Johnson R. Foot, secretary, Edney Smith, treasurer. Seneca engine was a hand machine and a fire meant hard work for the company. Some of the older citizens tell of the effective work done in lighting the fire brand with this engine.

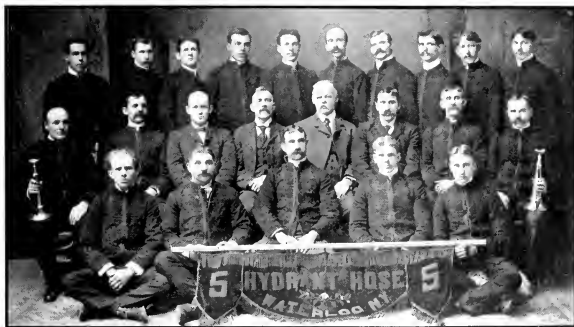
This company was the pride of Waterloo and at a trial of hand engines at Geneva, Oct. 18, 1853, this company came home with second prize—a handsome silver trumpet which was complete for by companies from all over the United States and Canada. This trumpet is now in possession of the local fire department and is carefully guarded by the present chief, Elijah W. Garlick.

Hydrant Hose Co., No. 5 was organized Aug. 15, 1887, as a running team, with Geo. Denniston captain, and has competed in all regulation hose and hub and hub races at the state firemen's convention up to the present time. The charter members were Wm. King, Andrew Hubble, Clarence Ten Eyck, Geo. Renner, Sidney Clark, Ulrich Kreuter, Frank Lathey, Edward Walters Sr., Edward Hatfield, Chas. Hammond, Chas. Smith, Chas. Aikens, John Barnes and Wm. Kelly. Their first race was a local race among the hose companies in town, in which they won first money very easily; then they ran in a race with companies from neighboring towns which resulted the same. They started in the professional class in Watertown in the year 1890, which consisted of a regulation race, running 300 yards carrying 350 feet of hose, then running 200 yards farther and attaching hose to the hydrant, laying 300 feet of hose, breaking the coupling and attaching pipe and screw up to shoulder, ready to turn water upon a fire. The company's time in this competition was 49 seconds. In 1891, in Herkimer, it won the hook and ladder race of 300 yards, time 33½ seconds, in Geneva, the

300 yards, second prize, time 41½ seconds. In 1891, at Pan-American Exposition (at which 27 companies were entered from all over the United States and Canada) it won second prize in regulation race and third prize in hub and hub race. In 1902, at Bradford, Pa., it tied for first place in the hub and hub race, time 22½ seconds. It has won in a large number of minor races that are not here mentioned.

This company has never been beaten in a hub and hub race and 1903 has a challenge open to any regular organized hose company in the United States for a purse of from \$300 to \$500. The present officers, President, I. G. Gregory; vice president, Henry Bonard, treasurer, Geo. Denniston; secretary, Nelson Graham, foreman, Wallace Proudfoot, first assistant, Chas. Smith; second assistant, chief and representative on the fire board, Thos. J. Kelly.

The Ever Ready Hose Company, No. 7, of Waterloo, N. Y., was organized Feb. 26, 1892, and incorporated Sept. 14, 1892, with a membership of thirty men. It was quartered at the corner of Church and North streets, for a period of ten years, when,



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

HYDRANT HOSE CO., NO. 5.

Top Row—Wm. Toombs, Dayton Pratt, Thomas J. Kelly, Wm. Walters, Schuyler Post, Chas. Aikens, Chas. Hammond, Wm. Berry, Frank Hines, Judson Paterson. Middle Row—Wallace Proudfoot, Andrew Hubble, F. L. Miller, Geo. Denniston, Treas.; I. G. Gregory, Pres.; Henry Bonard, V. P.; Nelson Graham, Chas. Smith. Lower Row—Ernest Bell, 1st Asst. Foreman; John Nessler, Foreman; Wm. King, Edward Bliss, Sec.; Howard Flicksinger.

same year a building lot valued at \$400, and at the inter-state fair at Elmira, the same year, in hub and hub race of 200 yards the first prize, time 22½ seconds; total winnings for year 8830. In 1892, at Elmira they ran against six of the fastest teams in the state and won hub and hub race of 200 yards, time 23½ seconds. It was winner. - At Niagara Falls, in regulation race of 300 yards, time 44½ seconds, first prize; at county fair, Waterloo, 200 yards, hub and hub race, time 24 seconds; in year 1893, regulation race of 300 yards, at Auburn, first money, time 46½ seconds; in 1894, at Ithaca, regulation race of 300 yards, first money, time 46 seconds; in 1895, in Owego, regulation race 300 yards, tied for first place, time 42½ seconds. In 1896 state convention held in Waterloo, company was barred from all races and did not enter again until year 1900 when they won hub and hub race in Auburn of 200 yards, in 24 seconds. In Syracuse, the same year, it won in regulation race of

owing to the sale of the block, it was obliged to temporarily use the City Hall for meeting purposes, pending the action of the village board of trustees to secure permanent quarters for the company. A special election of the taxpayers of the village was called to vote on an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purchase of ground and the erection of a hose house. The result of the election was unanimously in favor of the appropriation. Through the generosity of Mr. Francis Bacon, a member of the company, a plot of ground on the corner of Church and Mechanic streets was donated to the village on which to erect the building. The ground was accepted by the board of trustees and plans were let for the construction of the building which were promptly acted on by the contractors, and on Feb. 13, 1903, the rooms were formally opened by the company with a banquet at which the president of the village, the board of trustees, fire board and representatives from the



Bell & LeClere, Photo. SENECA LODGE, NO. 113, E. & A. M.

Top Row—John E. Richardson, trustee; E. R. Decker, Tyler; James E. Batsford, Treas.; Field B. Boles, Sec.; Chas. A. Gensung, Mar.; Leroy Hooper, J. M. C.; Andrew Hallenbeck. Middle Row—Sidney F. Lewis, S. M. C.; John F. Toombs, S. W.; J. W. Gibson, W. M.; Harry W. LeClere, J. W.; H. Ray Hammond, J. D. Lower Row—John Hughes, Andrew B. Eshenour, Steward; Elias Vair, organist.

grand lodge in 1839 but made no returns of such re-organization; but the records of the lodge show a meeting held at the house of Daniel Kern Dec. 27, 1839 at which time O. R. Farnsworth was elected master, Julius C. Strong, senior warden and Henry S. Lusk Jr., warden. Occasional communications were held as Junus Lodge until April 16, 1840. The grand lodge then declared its charter forfeited and it was recalled in June, 1843 and delivered to the grand secretary in August, 1844.

Seneca Lodge, No. 113 was formed in 1845 and met under dispensation from time to time until the meeting of the grand lodge in 1846 at which time a charter was granted bearing date July 12, 1846, with Caleb Fairbaird as W. M., Julius C. Strong, S. W., and Horace F. Gustin, J. W. On April 12, 1847, the lodge authorized a committee to make terms with the Sons of Temperance for the use of their rooms at 820 a year, where they remained until about the year 1855 when they removed to the rooms occupied by the Odd Fellows. The 9th day of July, 1867, was a red letter day for Masonry in Waterloo being the occasion of the dedication of the beautiful new lodge rooms in the Columbian block. The day was wet and lowly but the ardor of the craft was not dampened thereby. Large delegations arrived on every train and by private conveyances, and were escorted to Towlesy hall (now the Arcade) where a fine collation had been spread by the fair daughters of Waterloo. After all had been bountifully refreshed the grand lodge was convened at the Eagle Hotel (where now stands the Towlesy block) with Most Worshipful Stephen

H. Johnson, 23rd degree, presiding. The first communication of the lodge was held on the 12th day of June of this year, Seneca lodge observed its golden or fiftieth anniversary its charter having been granted June 12, 1816, and on Oct. 15, 1896, the formal dedication took place with brethren present from Rochester, Auburn, Canandaigua, Geneva, Lyons, Clyde, Newark, Phelps and Seneca Falls, who were loud in their praise of our beautiful rooms. The dedicatory ceremonies were interesting and impressive, the grand lodge being represented by R. W. William A. Sutherland, D. G. M., who with his assistants proceeded to dedicate the new hall in due and ample form. Among some of the interesting relics in this lodge is a specimen of marble taken from the quarry that furnished the stone for the building of King Solomon's Temple, also three gaveln made from olive wood grown on the Mount of Olives. There were

The first communication in the new lodge room—located in the Dunspey block was held April 15, 1896. On the 12th day of June of this year, Seneca lodge observed its golden or fiftieth anniversary its charter having been granted June 12, 1816, and on Oct. 15, 1896, the formal dedication took place with brethren present from Rochester, Auburn, Canandaigua, Geneva, Lyons, Clyde, Newark, Phelps and Seneca Falls, who were loud in their praise of our beautiful rooms. The dedicatory ceremonies were interesting and impressive, the grand lodge being represented by R. W. William A. Sutherland, D. G. M., who with his assistants proceeded to dedicate the new hall in due and ample form. Among some of the interesting relics in this lodge is a specimen of marble taken from the quarry that furnished the stone for the building of King Solomon's Temple, also three gaveln made from olive wood grown on the Mount of Olives. There were



Bell & LeClere, Photo. SENECA CHAPTER, NO. 78, O. E. S.

Top Row—Mrs. Anna Everett, Sent.; Mrs. Mary Loomis, pianist; Miss Alice Denniston, D. D. G. M. of 16 Dist.; Mrs. Mary L. Batsford, Treas.; Mrs. Mary L. Andrews, Ada; Mrs. Lizzie McDonald, Electa. Middle Row—Miss Mary J. Laney, Chap.; Mrs. Francis Lawrence, Asst. Comd.; Mrs. Sarah A. Decker, W. M.; E. R. Decker, W. P.; Mrs. Susie Hubbard, A. M.; Miss Marie L. Elsen, Comd.; Mrs. Emma Brown, Warden. Lower Row—Mrs. Harriet Cushing, E. Thor; Miss May Fillingham, Martha; Mrs. Isabella Lewis, Ruth; Mrs. Mary J. Christer, Marshal; Mrs. Francena S. Davis, Sec.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

THE DRY GOODS STORE OF J. M. GARRISON.

presented to W. Bro. James F. Batford by Royal Solomon's Mother Lodge No. 204 of Jerusalem. Bro. B. secured the trophies at the time of his pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The following are the names of those who have been members of Seneca Lodge since its organization: Charles F. Knibb 1847-51, Julius C. Strong 1847-52, William Yost 1847-52, Henry S. Ford 1847-53, Samuel R. Wells 1847-54, 1856-58, James McLean 1854-56, 1859-60, Albert Siddons 1857-58, 1860-61, Richard P. Kendler 1858, Tom Lillingham 1857-64, Benj. Hendrick 1856-67, Charles D. Moeg 1857-62, J. Scott Boughton 1857-60, George W. Smith 1857-61, Edwin Clark 1857-61, 1870-76, John F. Richardson 1859-61, 1865-67, 1871-72, D. Bellis 1852-60, William S. Yule 1854-56, James F. Batford 1859-60, 1861-62, Benjamin B. Knight 1862-64, Edward B. Ford 1863-64, 1866-67, Charles A. Gunning 1867, Whitney C. Davis 1868-69, James H. Bell 1869 and John C. Hullbert 1869-72. The

officers of Seneca Lodge for 1869: James W. Gibson, W. M.; John F. Toombs, S. W.; Harry W. LeClere, J. W.; James F. Batford, treasurer; U. D. Bellis, secretary; William S. Carter, chaplain; Charles H. Ross, S. D.; H. Ray Hammond, Jr. D.; Sidney F. Lewis, S. M.; C. Leroy Hooper, J. M.; C. Andrew B. Fisherton, and John Hughes, stewards; Charles A. Gunning, marshal; Edwin R. Decker, file.

James W. Gibson was

born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1816, and when he was six years old his parents, Robert and Margaret W. Gibson, came to this country. The voyage, a stormy one, is well remembered by him. His parents settled in Kendall, Seneca Co., where he attained what education was possible in that town and upon reaching his sixteenth

year started out to find his place in the world. In Blue Chair Mountain he was employed as grocery clerk for four years, leaving that position to learn the carriage painter's trade in Cortland, a trade which he followed for about thirty years in Syracuse, Rochester, Wellsville, Pa., and Athens, Pa. About ten years ago Mr. Gibson came to Waterloo, working for the Waterloo Wagon Co. for six years, when his health no longer permitted him to follow his chosen trade. In 1868 he bought out the business of McCarthy & Graham on the Beetle Block, a grocery business which has been established for over 30 years and a business which in the hands of Mr. Gibson, by his careful management and steady attachment to it, has grown until his patron are not only from this village itself, but from all of the outlying towns when he is known for his fair dealing and honest methods, and



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

JAMES W. GIBSON.



THE GIBSON GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

JAMES A. McKEIVITT'S SHOE STORE.

they have learned that for anything in the line of fancy groceries, bake stuffs, fruits, etc., there is no place more reliable than his in which to make their purchases. Mr. Gibson also has a meat market in connection with his grocery where everything to be found in a first class market can be had.

In 1890 Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Anna W. McClusky. Two children, Howard R. and Lester W., have made their home a happy one.

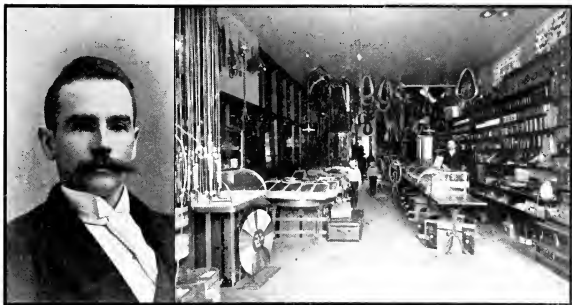
Mr. Gibson is a member of Seneca Lodge No. 117, F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., and Salemtown Chapter, R. A. M. His popularity in these societies is attested by the fact that he is Past Chancellor of the K. of C., and the present master of the F. & A. M.

R. J. Brophy—On April 1, 1901, Mr. Brophy bargained for the L. R. Jenkins harness store, No. 40 West Main street, a business with which he is thoroughly

familiar, for from April 1 to 1890, he has been in charge of both male and female boots, shoes and slippers, which is a most profitable thing. He has since then been in charge of men's and women's shoes, boots, slippers, and rubbers. He also carries a full line of men's goods, including suits, shirts, ties, and a full line of men's dress suits, and also the cheapest to the best quality of leather goods, such as trunks, bags, blankets, robes, whips, and all other things which go to make up a full and complete line of harness goods. Mr. Brophy handles a line of bicycles and sundries, and is agent for Patton's sun proof paints which are sold with a five year guarantee.

He is also agent for the Curv Magnesia flexible cement roofing which, in construction, is far superior to many on the market, its undersurface consisting of a heavy stringed wooden felt, the upper surface of which is imbedded with a heavy burlap and both felt and burlap are filled with a composition of heavy oils and asphalt cement, making a flexible sheet which is impervious to the elements, and the magnesia paint which is applied after the roofing is laid gives it a slate like finish.

Mr. Brophy was born in Ontario county, Oct. 11, 1857. His parents' names were Philip and Rose Brophy. His schooling was in the district schools in the town of Fayette, and until 21 years old he spent his time on a farm. He then came to Waterloo where he has lived ever since. In June, 1882, he was married to Anna Hill, of Waterloo. To them have been born three children, Philip H., Richard L. and Helen M.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
R. J. BROPHY.

R. J. BROPHY'S HARNESS STORE.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. ARAZINA REBEKAH LODGE, No. 225.

Top Row—Mrs. Rose Parsons, O. G.; Mrs. Minnie Fuller; Mrs. Ella Bliss, Sec.; Mrs. Jennie Logan, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. Francis Burch, P. S.; Mrs. Lilly Haught, P. G.; Mrs. Anna Litzenger, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. Hannah Hadfield, I. G. Middle Row—Mrs. Mary Schott, I. S. N. G.; Mrs. Virginia Post, Chap.; Mrs. Emma Schott, V. G.; Mrs. Maud Loring, N. G.; Miss Anna Logan, Treas.; Miss Cornelia Jenkins; Mrs. Francis Chappel, I. S. V. G. Lower Row—Miss Hazel Alteman, Pianist; Miss Anna Walker, War.

Delphian Lodge, No. 741, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 1, 1886. For about five months prior to that time James Ward, a member of Finsmore Lodge, Auburn, N. Y., Hugh Garlick, of Maynard Lodge No. 131, of Maynard, Mass., George W. Chappell, Theodore VanRiper, Edward Clark, Samuel Smith, William Babin, Charles Farnsworth and others of Pohattem Lodge of Seneca Falls, N. Y., all being residents of Waterloo, met in the building known as the Roaming Block in this village, and discussed the feasibility of having a lodge instituted in Waterloo, also taking into their council many of the leading Odd Fellows of Seneca Falls. There not being a sufficient number of residents of Waterloo members of Pohattem Lodge, to authorize a charter to be granted, twenty-seven presented their names to Pohattem Lodge for admission

and were made members of that lodge. Then Waterloo had a membership sufficient to authorize the Grand Lodge to institute a Lodge, which was done, Brother H. M. Olmstead, Grand Warden, acting Grand Master with the assistance of P. G. Dittmar of Geneva, N. Y., acting as Grand V. G., P. G. Phillips of Geneva acting as Grand Secretary, P. G. Halloway of Penn Yan acting as Grand P. Secretary, P. G. Loney of Auburn acting as Grand Treasurer, P. G. Babcock of Seneca Falls acting as Grand Warden, P. G. Gott acting as Grand Chaplain, and P. G. Grauger acting as Grand I. G.

After such lodge was instituted the following officers were installed—Chas. A. Gennung, N. G.; Theo-

Van Riper, V. G.; C. F. Moore, Sec'y, Fred B. Farniss, P. Sec'y, R. P. Judd, Treas.; T. Dobson, Con.; F. Clark, W.; F. Gilbert, Chap.; J. Wade, P. G.; A. W. Allen, R. S. N. G.; J. S. Barnes, I. S. N. G.; G. W. Chappell, R. S. V. G.; S. L. Smith, I. S. V. G.; D. C. VanDune, R. S. S.; C. Reimer, I. S. S.; H. Crandall, I. G.; A. A. Thorp, O. G.

The lodge has been a prosperous one, doing as much to aid the sick and disabled brothers and contribute to the relief of members and their families as any society in this village, it being the aim of the officers to live as closely as possible to their obligations and the principles advocated by the Order. It has a spacious and convenient lodge room, and the attendance of the brethren displays the real zeal, interest and pride that they take in the lodge.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

DELPHIAN LODGE, No. 751, I. O. O. F.

Top Row—Fred D. Gilbert, P. G.; Charles F. Farnsworth, P. G.; Fred Farnoss, P. G.; E. W. Garlick, P. G.; C. A. Gennung, P. G.; Theodore Van Riper, P. G.; G. W. Chappell, P. G.; Edward Cahoon, P. G.; Frank C. Ide, P. G.; M. C. Litzenger, P. G. Middle Row—William Londe, W.; Henry C. Crandall, P. S.; H. S. Townley, V. G.; George S. Haight, N. G.; John E. Richardson, Sec.; Robert Logan, Treas.; S. C. Post, Conductor; Charles Sehnser, S. S. Lower Row—Wm. Babin, I. G.; Benj. Christian, R. S. V. G.; J. A. VanHorn, I. S. V. G.; James Wade, Chap.; Wm. Loring, R. S. N. G.; Frank Beckey, I. S. N. G.; Fred Schott, O. G.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. WATERLOO TENT, No. 188, K. O. T. M.

Top Row—Michael D. Smith, M. at A.; John Burke, 1st M. of G.; George Earle, Pickel; John McKeivitt, Sen.; Fred Roeder, 2nd M. of G. Lower Row—Clarence Brooks, Ser.; James P. Brophy, F. K.; Joseph Mangos, Com.; Wm. Lande, C. C.; Geo. H. Yoder, R. K.; Spencer Hatcher.

Mary T. Lancy, chaplain; Mrs. Mary T. Christler, musical; Mrs. Emma Brown, reader; Mrs. Anna Fyell, organist; Mrs. Mary T. Andrews, Alt.; Mrs. Isabella Lewis Ruth, Mrs. Harriet Cushing, Esther; Miss Mary Fillingham, Martha; Mrs. Fizzie McDonald, Eleonora; Mrs. Mary Loomis, pianist. Since its organization the chapter has been represented in the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, State of New York, by Most Worthy Grand Patron James E. Batsford, Right Worthy Assistant Grand Lecturer Edwin R. Dokey, and two Right Worthy District Deputy Grand Matrons, Mrs. Mary E. Currier, Mrs. Frank D. Hendricks, Mrs. Mary T. Batsford, Mrs. Francis S. Davis and Miss Alice Denniston, the present District Deputy. The Past Matrons of the chapter are Mrs. Mary E. Currier, Mrs. Frank D. Hendricks, Mrs. Jeanette Latzinger, Mrs. Bessie Hemon, Mrs. Mary E. Batsford, Mrs. Ellen Fillingham, Mrs. Francis S. Davis. The Past Patrons of the chapter are Mr. James E. Batsford, Mr. Charles K. Hemon, Mr. Edward B. Loe.

Woman's Christian

Temperance Union. On Sunday evening, Oct. 4, 1885, Mrs. F. M. J. Decker delivered a lecture in the M. E. church in Waterloo after the lecture a W. C. T. U. was formed and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. M. Damon, vice president, Mrs. Crandall, recording secretary, Miss E. L. Schuchert, corresponding secretary, Miss E. E. Wood, treasurer, Miss Kate Allen, Supt. of the juvenile work. Mrs. B. Lane. Thirty-three names were received. A Temperance Sunday school was organized Jan. 31, 1886. In a report given in 1886 we find there were at that time 72 children in the Sunday school and all were supplied with tem-

perance literature. The school was continued for five years. In October of 1886 a committee was appointed for jail work. The jail was visited, papers left and the inmates found to be ready and willing to have religious services. Services were first held there Nov. 17, and from time to time until June, 1887. Mrs. Harvey Kelley was the principal worker in this department. A Bible was purchased for the jail. The Union held prayer and praise services at the different churches on Sunday afternoons during the years from 1888 to 1892. On April 15, 1890, a prize contest was held in the Academy of Music. Prizes to the amount of \$20 were given for the three best essays on Temperance. Ten essays were read. John Marion received the first prize, \$10; Sarah Burgess, the second, \$5, and Florence Akins the third, \$3. The money paid in prizes was given to the Union by Miss Jennie Reimer. Here is a record of some of the work done by our Union: Temperance literature has been distributed in our town; through our influence a curfew law has been passed, money and supplies have been sent to various institutions in Chicago, the Clinton state prison at Denncmore, the lumber regions of Michigan, Sault Ste. Marie and many other worthy places. A large number of public meetings have been held under its auspices, addressed by prominent speakers. In the eighteen years that the W. C. T. U. has existed in Waterloo, there have been only four different presidents: Mrs. A. M. Damon, now in New York City, superintendent of work among foreign speaking people, Mrs. T. R. Peck, Mrs. Hettie Van, who held the office for 15



Bell & LeClere, Photo. WATERLOO HIVE, No. 35, L. O. T. M.

Top Row—Mrs. George Sweeting, Chap.; Mrs. Abraham Schott, Banner Bearer; Mrs. L. G. Booth, Banner Bearer; Mrs. E. Johnson, Past Con.; Middle Row—Mrs. John Faudrick, Sen.; Mrs. W. M. Proudfoot, F. K.; Mrs. Geo. King, Con.; Mrs. Fred Glaumer, Lieut. Con.; Mrs. W. M. McArthur, R. K. Lower Row—Miss Mame Van Riper, Ser.; Mrs. George Yoder, Mistress at Arms; Mrs. John Buckner, Pick t.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

UNIFORMED RANK, K. O. T. M.

Frank Vanenburgh, Stephen S. A. D. Smith, George Green, Reuben Carey, Frederick Shultz, Clarence Brooks, David E. Johnson, George M. Covert. Lower Row—Miner Henningson, 1st Serg.; George King, 1st, Lieut.; George H. Yoder, Capt.; Wm. Lande, 2nd Lieut.; Rhinhardt Beck, 2nd Serg.

sons, and Mrs. A. G. Fulton, the present incumbent. At the present time, 1913, there are thirty-three regular and six honorary members. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. A. G. Fulton, Vice President, Mrs. Charles Goodfellow, Secretary, Miss Lillian Dickerson, Treasurer, Miss Jennie Reamer, Supt. of mothers meetings, Mrs. C. Goodfellow, of Sabbath school service, Miss Mary Baldwin, of literature, Miss Jennie Reamer, anti-smokes, Mrs. H. J. Davis. Mrs. A. G. Fulton is County Secretary of I. O. O. F. and has charge of Senior and Junior Leagues in Waterloo.

of these present had but a faint idea. It was known that the Patrons of the Bands were not in any way over the state and that Wm. S. Young, of Seneca Falls, deputy for Seneca County, would explain the object of this new order. In spite of a muddy day, and might, the house was well filled. Enough men were obtained and the grange was started and named Rose Hill from a new bluish green near the school house. The charter members were J. D. and Leon Belles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Yoder, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Hendrick, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Pearson, and daughter, Mrs. John G. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Knight, B. P. Landt, Mr. and Mrs. George K. McCall, P. D. and J. H. Harmon, S. A. A. and John H. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Nelson, John Martin, S. V. Colburn, J. Willard Ketch, Sarah C. Van Sickle, and Sarah Pauline, twenty-seven in all. On the minute, but certainly not present. After a few

Rose Hill Grange No. 111, P. of H. Upon the evening of Feb. 23, 1874, a number of farmers and their families of the town of Fayette met together in a little old back shed house in the western part of the town. Of the object of the meeting a majority



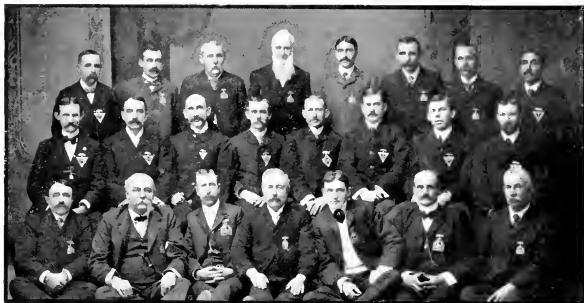
Bell & LeClere, Photo.

WATERLOO CORNET BAND.

E. O. Conant, Edward D. Clark, Sec.; George Taylor, Morris Goodale, Louis Bisch, John Gow, George Givvan, Leader; Frank Beh. Lower Row—A. A. Sharp, Pres.; Edward Lum, D. C. Randolph, Manager; Miner Henningson, John Bowers, Arthur Diltz, Chas. Akins, Chas. Deyo, Paul Wooley, Drum Major.

members of Fox Hall Grange. The first officers: Master, Isaac Belles, Overseer, Chas. E. Yost; Lecturer, Peter D. Hemon, Steward, Ira Hendricks, Assistant Steward, B. B. Knight, Chaplain, F. D. Belles, Treasurers, J. H. Peters, Secretary, John G. Pearson; Gate Keeper, G. K. Marshall, Ceres, Emma J. Marshall, Pomona, Sarah C. VanSickle, Flora, Frank Hendricks; I. A. S., Flora Yost. Two meetings were held at the house of Anthony Post, and the meeting place was then fixed at Waterloo, for a number of years in Fox's Hall; then in Lane Hall. In May, 1866, rooms having been fitted up in the Farnsworth building, it removed to its present quarters. At the present time the grange numbers 200 members. During the 24 years of its existence it has prospered greatly. Its numbers have passed the stage where they were smothered at, and were called "hay seeds" and "moss-backs" and have reached a position where they are respected and are recognized as progressive men and women. It has a well furnished room and a piano and a library for the use of its members, entertainments of a literary and musical character are frequently given.

5, 1862, under special dispensation by Deputy Supreme Commander J. W. Davis, when the following officers were elected: Past commander, Nelson Dumtz; commander, Geo. Conroy; lieutenant commander, Tams Snyder; sergeant, Charles Harris; finance keeper, Michael Smith; record keeper, W. D. Van Denburgh; master-at-arms, Henry Christler; sentinel, Oswald Emmett; pilot, John Hendrick; 1st master of guards, A. McDuller; and master of guards, E. Hooper; physician, Geo. A. Bellows. The first house of the Tent was in South Waterloo in what was then known as "Raccabite Hall." This hall was occupied until April 1, 1864, when the Tent was moved to Fox Hall, Main street, where it remained until April 1, 1866, when it again moved to Macabee Hall on Main street—a hall that was built and especially fitted up for the Knights of the Macabees, and which both organizations occupy at the present time. Since the Tent was instituted the following Sir Knights have been the presiding officers: Geo. Conroy, C. Defendorf and Stephen A. D. Smith, one year; Geo. H. Yoder and E. A. Calhoun, two years; Robert Logan, Wm. Lunde and Joseph Manges, one year. During



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

MYSTIC LODGE, No. 135, K. of P.

Top Row—Warren Plekens, Dr. George A. Bellows, Charles Titsworth, Dr. O. W. Peterson, James L. Webster, Charles Renner, John Bowers, C. V. Thomas. Middle Row—Frank Whitehead, Ellsworth Sweet, Fred G. Smith, Fred Bachman, Dwight Babcock, W. A. Gibson, Bert Marshall, Edward Yost. Lower Row—John Barth, E. M. Schott, J. W. Gibson, Duncan McArthur, W. T. McLean, Chas. A. Genung, Wm. A. Beyoe.

Reminiscences [Continued from page 20.]
—south of the village. I remember hearing of the baptisms in Thomas creek. We used to call him Mormon Joe. They used to tell about Joe Smith walking up and down the canal bank carrying his hat in his hand and seeing little angels in it.

"There were about 1830-5, two lines of stages that went through here daily. One was the Pioneer line owned by Tillman of Geneva and the other the Sherwood line owned by an Auburn man. One put up at the Eagle Hotel and the other at the Waterloo House. These coaches were drawn by four horses. Sometimes coaches of the rival lines came into town about the same time and they would race horses. I remember the time when the Caroline a schooner was out loose at Buffalo and sent over the falls and Gov. Marcy, Gen. Scott and others came through by stage and put up at the Eagle.

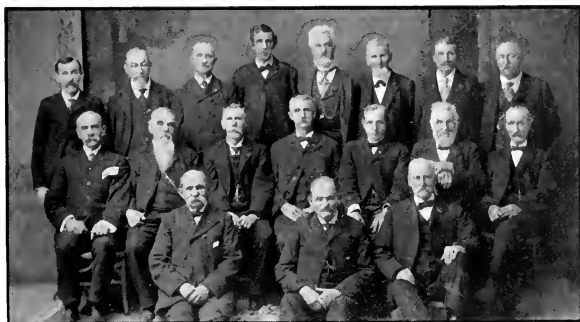
Waterloo Tent, No. 188, K. O. T. M., was organized in Conroy Hall, on Monday evening, Dec.

the eleven years of our Tent life the progress of the Tent has been onward and upward and, while its growth has not been rapid, it has been healthful and steady, and at the present writing numbers 183 men here.

Mystic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 135, was instituted in the old county clerk's office on Virginia street on May 14, 1875, by D. D. G. C., W. Griffin of Rochester, N. Y., assisted by Seneca Lodge, No. 104, of Seneca Falls, N. Y. There were thirteen charter members. The first Chancellor Commander was George H. Hulbert. Two charter members are still active members of the lodge. On July 1, 1875, they rented rooms from the Good Templars in the Fox block on Main street, where they remained until Oct. 1, 1878, when they fitted up rooms of their own in the Lane block, or as it is now known, the Sherwood block. On June 1, 1879, they fitted up and occupied the rooms in the Fox block which they continued to

occupy until April 1, 1903, when they leased the entire third story of the Gay block, corner of Main and Virginia streets and fitted up as fine lodge rooms as can be found in this part of the country. Since the organization of the lodge, 150 members have been initiated, 4 having been admitted by card, making a total of 160. On April 14, 1903, 92 active members appear on the roll, showing a loss by death, suspensions and withdrawals of only 68 members out of a possible 160 during a period of 28 years. This is a record of which the Lodge is justly proud and which they feel positive will compare favorably with that of any similar organization in the state. From this loss of 68 members 15 was by death, therefore the loss by suspensions, withdrawals, etc., was actually only 45 during the above mentioned period of 28 years. The Endowment Rank of Mystic Lodge was organized Feb. 11, 1878, with 14 members. From that time down to the present only two death losses have been met with by this section of the Endowment Rank. The present endowment officers are: Duncan McArthur, president, John E. Richardson, vice president and Frank Whitehead secretary and treasurer. The meetings of the lodge proper are held at Pythian

of 229; banding themselves together for the purpose of comradeship, that they may still be comrades to tell and re-tell the stories of camp and battle, to veil, if possible, the scenes of horror in the mind's picture, but better still to keep fresh memories of those who fell in battle and also those who have fallen since on life's battlefield, by a faithful observance of Memorial Day. It has been the custom each and every year for the Post to assemble at the Post room, at 2 1/2 P. M., there to form in line and with band and muffled drum march to the graves of the fallen comrades and decorate them with flowers. In the evening the Post assembles at the largest hall in the village to listen to a memorial address by some prominent speaker procured for the occasion. This Post has done much to relieve the necessities of indigent soldiers and their families. The present officers of the Post are as follows: Commander, John Hill; Senior Vice Commander, Ben. F. Boots; Junior Vice Commander, Viner Fillingham; Chaplain, Peter Cadmus; Surgeon, Jacob Sands; O. M., Geo. K. Marshall; Adjt., Warren Lerch; S. M., John Stengle; O. M. S., John Hiller, Officer of the Day, George Hogebloom, Officer of the Guard, Wm. Tewksberry; Council of Administration, John



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

TYLER J. SNYDER POST, No. 72, G. A. R.

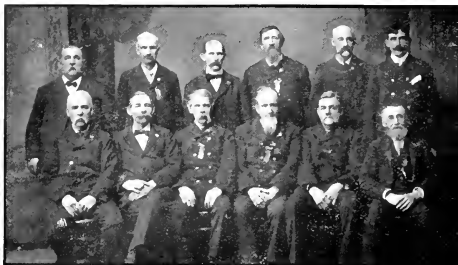
Top Row—James Fagley, Samuel G. Ordner, George Simmons, Frank Parker, Charles Cox, Henry Knight, Clark Saunders, Abraham Schott. Middle Row—Jacob Sands, Surgeon; Viner Fillingham, Jr., V. C.; — Bond, Sr., V. C.; John Hill, Com.; W. E. Lerch, Adj.; John Edwards, P. C.; Wm. Tooksberry. Lower Row—John Robinson, — Cossler, Henry Frink.

Hall on Tuesday evening of every week. The present officers: C. C., Dwight Babcock; V. C., W. A. Gibson; P., Fred Bachman; M. of W., Fred G. Smith; K. R. S., Burt Marshall; M. of F., Frank Whitehead; M. of E., Ellsworth Sweet; M. A., Edward Yost; I. G., Warren Pickens; O. G., Charles V. Thomas; trustees, Duncan McArthur, Charles Renner and Charles V. Titworth; representative, Fred G. Smith; alternate, Charles A. Genung.

Tyler J. Snyder Post, No. 72, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Waterloo on June 25, 1870. Its first officers were Asa D. Baker, commander; Richard Edwards, senior vice commander; George Donnelly, junior vice commander, Oliver C. Cooper, adjutant; Henry Traut, quartermaster; E. P. Bird, officer of the day; Chauncey C. Rowe, officer of the guard and Viner Fillingham, sergeant-major. Since its organization it has enrolled a membership

Hill, B. F. Boots, Warren Lerch, Peter Cadmus, and Viner Fillingham.

Tyler J. Snyder Relief Corps, No. 78, auxiliary to the G. A. R., was organized April 13, 1880, by Jennie P. Shepard, Secretary of the Department of New York, with its charter members. Owing to some delay in securing supplies the elected officers were not installed until May 3th when Mrs. Shepard again came and installed President, Mrs. Elizabeth Lerch, S. V. Pres. Mrs. Carrie Sands, I. V. Pres. Mrs. Mary Feighly, Secretary Mrs. Maggie Donnelly, Treasurer Miss Kate Hull, Chaplain Mrs. Ellen Fillingham, Conductor Miss Jennie Roegger, Assistant Conductor, Mrs. Carrie Graves, Guard Mrs. Nancy Hogebloom, and Assistant Guard Mrs. Kate Roeggers. Mrs. Lerch filled the office of president for two years and was elected for the third year but was never able to attend after she was installed, owing to a long and



Bell & LeClere, Photo. UNION VETERANS' UNION.

Top Row—John Battelle, Wm. Strumham, Q. M.; Nelson S. Dunning, Officer of Guard; Wm. Riddle, Geo. Soule, Sidney Smith, Adjt. Lower Row—John Cone, Serg., Frank Lamphier, Officer of Day; John Morran, Maj.; C. J. Eastlick, Col.; Peter Hart-ruff, Lieut. Col.; John Paine, Chap.

severe illness. On October 11 we were called to mourn her death; and Mrs. Sands who was S. V. Pres., was elected president for the term under of the year and the following two years. The membership has steadily increased and the corps is now prosperous. The present officers are: Pres. Mrs. Carrie Sands; S. V. Pres., Mrs. Ellen Eillingham; I. V. Pres., Mrs. Kittie Schott; Secretary, Miss Kate Hull; Treasurer, Mrs. Emily House; Chaplain, Mrs. Jane Hill; Conductress, Mrs. Mary DeYoe; Assistant Conductress, Mrs. Anne Westcott; Guard, Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders; Assistant Guard, Mrs. Maria Wender; Patriotic Instructor, Mrs. Mary Naylor; Promist, Mrs. Marion Opdyke; Color Bearer No. 1, Mrs. Debbie Lamphier; No. 2, Mrs. Mary Feghley; No. 3, Mrs. Mary Matthews and No. 4, Mrs. Lydia Lerch.

Gen. J. B. Murray Regiment, No. 5, Union Veterans' Union of battle-field soldiers, was organized in Waterloo, Oct. 29, 1890. This organization admits to its ranks only those who were at the front in the late rebellion and actually did duty in battle, faced enemy bullets and shells from the mouth of the cannon. Below is a list of the officers and members of the regiment.

Col., Charles F. Eastlick, Co. C, 120th N. Y. Inf.; Lieut. Col., Peter Hart-ruff, K, 1st N. Y. Cavalry; Major, John Morran, G, 12th N. Y. Inf.; Surgeon, John Georgeon, navy; Chaplain, John Paine, D, 3d N. Y. Art'y; Officer of the Day, Frank Lamphier, C, 5th H. Art'y; Officer of the Guard, Samuel N. Dunning, I, 148th N. Y. Inf.; Q. M., Wm. F. Strumham, E, 20th N. Y. Eng's; Q. M. S., John Battelle, C, 15d N. Y. Inf.; Adjutant, Sidney M. Smith, Son of Veteran.

Artificers—Henry Amstrong, I, 120th N. Y. Inf.; Leroy Conant, D, 3d N. Y. Art'y; John Edwards, C,

13d N. Y. Inf.; Geo. W. Graves, C, 20th N. Y. Cav.; Francis Gregory, H, 148th N. Y. Inf.; Aaron Lahr, B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; Henry Jones, M, 8th N. Y. H. Art'y; Philip J. Kist, 10th Mich. Cav.; Geo. W. McKnight, A, 120th N. Y. Inf.; Henry H. Neass, F, 14th Mich. Inf.; Theodore F. Norton, H, 32d N. Y. Colored Troops; Wm. Riddle, B, 1st N. J. Art'y; John C. Robinson, L, 10th N. Y. H. Art'y; George E. Simmons, I, George Soule, C, and Joseph Smith, I, 50th N. Y. Eng.; Andrew J. Smith, E, 148th N. Y. Inf.; John H. Youndt, K, 50th N. Y. V. Eng.; Henry Bell, I, 15th N. Y. V. Eng.; Luther Young, C, 13d N. Y. Inf.; Thomas Bartram, E, 3d N. Y. Art'y; Rich-

ard Edwards, H, 148th N. Y. Inf.; Jacob Kline, C, 13d N. Y. Inf.; Abel Davidson, K, 14th N. Y. Inf.; Geo. J. Heintegman, F, 98th N. Y. Inf.; James Finn, B, 3d N. Y. Art'y; Thomas N. Rice, C, 15th N. Y. V. Eng.; Helen Hagerty, M, 10th H. Art'y; John F. Smith, K, 15th N. Y. V. Eng.; Michael McKoon, B, 3d N. Y. Art'y; John Deasmon, H, 9th N. Y. H. Art'y; John C. Hendrick, M, 14th N. Y. H. Art'y; Daniel H. Olm, D, 3d N. Y. Art'y; Thomas Flynn, C, 13d N. Y. Inf.; Nelson Dumetz, H, 1st N. Y. Inf.; Charles Craver, C, 9th H. Art'y; John Morris, H, 148th N. Y. Inf.; Patrick Rogers, G, 9th N. Y. Art'y; Samuel Engler, G, 8th N. Y. Cav.; John Martin, I, 1st U. S. C. Inf.; Peter Colby, F, 140th N. Y. Inf.; Charles Norton, G, 120th N. Y. Inf.; Abram Schott, H, 148th N. Y. Inf.; Asa Zimmerman, I, 57th N. Y. Inf.; William Beny, G, 129th N. Y. Inf.; Geo. W. Alenman, E, 129th N. Y. Inf.; Fayette M. Niles, I, 57th N. Y. Inf.; Martin VanBuren, I, 50th N. Y. V. Eng.; Geo. O. Hopkins, G, 8th N. Y. Cav.; David Crouse, C, 5th N. Y. H. Art'y; Hicks Campbell, E, 14th N. Y. Inf.; John Hart, I, 129th N. Y. Inf.; Wm.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. WOMAN'S VETERAN RELIEF UNION.

Top Row—Mrs. Mary McDermott, Mrs. Walter Marshall, Mrs. Mary Smith, Sec.; Mrs. John Battelle, Mrs. George Soule. Middle Row—Mrs. Emma Houser, Mrs. Caroline Bell, I. G.; Mrs. Debbie Lamphier, Jr. V. P.; Mrs. George Graves, Pres.; Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders, Sen. V. P.; Mrs. Ella Young, O. G. Lower Row—Mrs. Jary Quinn, Color Bearer No. 1; Mrs. Kittie Koson, Color Bearer No. 2.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
PETER SAVAS.

INTERIOR OF PETER SAVAS' STORE.

H. Rogers, I., 64th N. Y. Inf., John L. Seiber, K., 79th N. Y. Inf., Henry Barton, H., 10th N. Y. Cav., David Berger, I., 126th N. Y. Inf., Frank L. Fashick, S. of V., Harry Wolf, S. of V., James H. Demm, S. of V., Harrison B. Knouss, S. of V.

Peter Savas was born in Tripoli, Greece, in 1870. When 18 years old he came to this country and went

to Bennington, Vt. After learning the shoe-making trade he engaged with his brother in that business, where he remained three years. On Jan. 1, 1901, he came to Waterloo and opened a candy and fruit store, No. 18 Virginia St. His strict attention to business and his pleasing manner have won for him a "steady" trade. He has lately added a large soda fountain and his ice cream parlor which is a popular trade the



Bell & LeClere, Photo. J. J. CARROLL, CIGAR MANUFACTURER AND DEALER.

One section of the Carroll Cigar Manufactory.

Retail Department of J. J. Carroll, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. GERMANIA LODGE, NO. 9, D. O. OF H.

Top Row—Frank Schener, Frank Hallbig, Edward Lux, Frank Koeltz, Henry Veltje, D. D., Joseph Lorene, David Wieder. Middle Row—Fred Moers, Treas., N. Peters, V. P., John Lux, Pres., Fred Heller, Sec., Henry Weste, F. S., Andrew Theobald. Lower Row—Edward Grossman, Chas. Halban.

rest of the store is tastefully arranged and handsomely furnished. The accompanying cut gives but a general idea of the attractiveness which has pleased for everyone and the credit which is due Mr. Sayre for its arrangement.

The Woman's Veteran Relief Union was organized at Waterloo, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1902, the following charter members being installed by President Craft of the Union of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Addie Crummy, Mrs. Mary E. Hagerly, Mrs. Ella B. Pontius, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Saunders, Mrs. Della Lamphere, Mrs. Josephine Bortman, Mrs. Ella Youngs, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Katie Bell, Mrs. Eda Marshall, Mrs. Mary Nardos, Mrs. Caroline Bell, Mrs. Catherine Paine, Mrs. Nellie Hooper, Mrs. Amelia Riddle, Mrs. Carrie Graves, Mrs. Mary McDermott, Mrs. Belle Lewis, Mrs. Gula Soule and Mrs. Bina Hartsuff. This organization is auxiliary to J. B. Murray Regiment, No. 3, Union Veterans' Union, of the department of the States of New York and New Jersey and is composed of the mothers' wives and

daughters of veterans of the civil war. These women of the W. V. R. U. are banded together for the relief of all soldiers, sailors, mariners, then widows and orphans who may be in indigent circumstance. The officers are: President, Carrie Graves, Senior Vice President, Elizabeth Saunders, Junior Vice President, Della Lamphere, Chaplain, Catherine Paine, Treasurer, Amelia Riddle, Secretary, Mary Smith, Conductress, Addie Crummy, Assistant Conductress, Ella Pontius, Inside Guard, Caroline Bell, Outside Guard, Ella Youngs, 1st Color Bearer, Math. Quinn, 2nd Color Bearer, Catherine Cosow.

Germania Lodge,

No. 9, D. O. H., was instituted on March 8, 1893, by D. D. G. B. Hebing, Ex-D. D. G. B. Muth and Ex-B. Senfert, all of Monroe county, N. Y. The following were the charter members: Henry Fuchs, John Morschheimer, Frederick Bauer, Joseph Klohs, John Wornis, Philip Bisch, J. Rudolph Kuentter, Endy Martin Hewel, Anton Elsen, John Buchner and John Voigt. The following were the first officers: Henry Fuchs, O. B., John Morschheimer, C. B., Frederick Bauer, Secretary, John Wornis, Treasurer, Joseph Klohs, Secretary of Finance. The

presiding officers since the institution of the lodge were: John Voigt, Ludwig Martin Hewel, John Wornis, Anton Elsen, Frederick Bauer, Joseph Klohs, Rudolph Baumann, Andrew Theobald, Peter Fenn, Martin Ditz, John Rudolph Kuentter, John Reimer, Gustav Kluge, John Heller, John Morschheimer, Frank Scherer, David Wieder, John Fenn, Jakob Wacker, Henry Fuchs, Nick Peter, Frank Koeltz, Reinhold Seibold, Frank Hallbig, Joseph Waldner, Joseph Krause, Joseph Lorenz, Adolf Kittel, John Abt, Reinhard Salzmann, Henry Veltje, Ed. Lux, August Schultz, John Lux, Fred Meyer, Fred W. Heller, Henry Wuest, August Hirsch, Leonard Zwack. The present officers are: Henry Abt, D. D. G. B., John Lux, O. B., Nick Peter, F. B., Fred W. Heller, Secretary, Fred Meyer, Treasurer, Henry Wuest, Secretary of Finance. Since the institution of the lodge eight of our brothers have gone to their eternal dwellings of rest and twenty-five remain here. The lodge has at present a fund of \$1,575.15 and has paid since its institution for sick benefit, funeral expenses and charity \$2,860.03.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. WATERLOO CAMP, NO. 3399, MODERN WOODMEN.

Top Row: Avery Loucks, H. F. Burbridge, Sundry: W. W. Carlton, Dr. H. E. Gregory, Watchman; Geo. F. Lawrence. Lower Row: S. J. Henion, Escort; Oram A. Zeltner, Trustee; T. J. Kelly, Clerk; G. Pierson Bell, Con.; Benj. Nuhn, Adv.; Thomas McKone, Trustee.



Borrowed Photo. REV. J. Q. ADAMS.

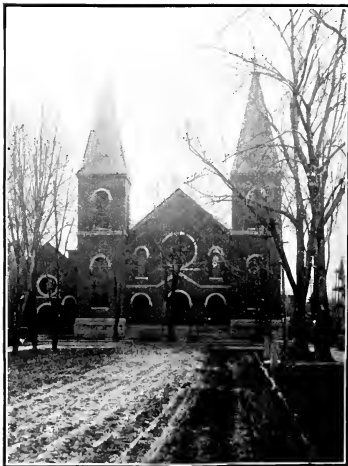
D. Belles 1886, John F. Richardson 1887-'88, James Wade 1889, William Andrews 1890-'92, I. W. Beebe 1893, C. W. Peterson 1894, F. B. Funniss 1895, P. Stenbacher 1896, F. B. Funniss 1897-'98, Robert Jarvis 1899, William Andrews 1900, James Wade 1901, Jesse Eddington 1902. The present officers are, M. W. Joseph Lutto, Foreman, F. L. Lathey, Overseer, Patrick M. Flanagan, Recorder, Fred W. Heller, Financier, Jesse Eddington, Receiver, James Wade, Guide, George Bowers, I. W., Fred Froombs, O. W., J. Morgan, Trustees, Patrick Craney, E. McGalm, F. L. Lathey. Of its thirty charter members, eight are still remaining, and since the Lodge was instituted eleven have passed over to the Lodge Eternal, and their families have received the protection promised by the Order. There has come to these homes the sum of \$22,000 in full, which in each instance has been gratefully received. To-day we have a membership of 78 whose homes are protected by this great Order. Among the many fraternal organizations which exist in this village and county, there are none more worthy of the respect and consideration of its citizens than the Ancient Order of the United Workmen.

Waterloo Council, No. 464, Knights of Columbus, was instituted Nov. 29, 1894. The following named gentlemen being residents of Waterloo and belonging to Seneca Falls Council, decided to start a Council in Waterloo. Martin E. Maloney, Jas. Clary, Jas. McKevitt, Wm. Welch, E. P. Tuomey, Geo. L. Marshall, F. G. Marshall, Geo. W. Johnson, James B. Ryan, Edwin F. Welch, Jas. L. Nealon, David L. Nealon, Miles I. Burns, Ino. F. Carlon, Michael Coughlin, Thos. L. Morgan, F. J. Welch, Stephen A. Gilgan, Joseph L. Farrell, John C. Henry, James Carlos, John A. Still and J. B. H. Mongon. This council started with a charter membership of seventy-five. Its first officers were Martin E. Maloney, G. K., Joseph L. Farrell, Deputy G. K., Edwin O'Donnell, Chancellor, Thos. L. Morgan, Sec'y, Eugene P. Tuomey, Fin. Sec'y, James Clary, Treasurer, George Marshall, Warden, John C. Henry, Lecturer, George W. Johnson,

Advocate; James Maloney, Outside Guard; James B. Ryan, Inside Guard; and F. G. Marshall, M. L. Flynn, James French and N. L. McDonald, Trustees. The first meetings of this council were held in the Gay block in the rooms then occupied by the St. Mary's Catholic Club. But these rooms were entirely unsatisfactory, and after the Townsley House burned and was being rebuilt into lodge rooms, the Knights of Columbus procured a lease for the rooms on the third floor where they are now located in very neat quarters. The council now has a membership of 120. Its present officers are: G. K., Stephen A. Gilgan; D. G. K., James Carroll; Chm., John E. Carlon; Rec., Thomas L. Kelly, Fin. Sec'y, Eugene P. Tuomey; Treas., M. E. Maloney; Sec., Antin Prudhon; Adv., F. G. Marshall; Warden, Edward P. McHugh; I. G., John Ryan; O. G., Wm. McKevitt; Trustees, James Ryan, David Nealon and John J. Maloney; Organist, Robert McMahon.

The Presbyterian Church On Monday morning, July 7, 1817, a number of religiously inclined inhabitants of the village of Waterloo and its vicinity met in a school house on the present site of St. Paul's church, for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian church. The following are the members that day enrolled: Isaac Ross, Joel Tubbs, John Van Tuyl, Daniel Pierson, Jane Van Tuyl, Lucretia Irwin, Elizabeth Turner and Rachael Parsons. Nov. 10, 1817 the church was legally incorporated. Reuben Swilt, John Van Tuyl, Alexander Rorison, Dr. Jesse Faheld, Peleg Pierson and Parley Putnam constituted the first board of trustees. E. D. Whittlesey was chosen clerk, Dr. Jesse Faheld, treasurer, and Seth M. Maltby, collector. Thus started the Presbyterian church of Waterloo.

For preachers it depended for a time upon the pastors of neighboring churches in Geneva, Seneca Falls



Borrowed Cut THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. **THE PRESBYTERIAN CHOR.**
Carleton Garrison, Amanda Dobles, Mrs. Julia Pierson,
Mrs. C. D. Demarest, Frank M. Clark

and Romulus, Reverends Chapman, Merrill, Willis, Axtell and Chapin in turns filling the pulpit. In 1818-'19 Rev. William Bacon of Seneca Falls served regularly as pastor. Rev. George Allen preached a short time in 1819 but declined a permanent call. On March 21, 1821, Rev. Aaron D. Lane was installed as pastor and remained fifteen years. Rev. Ephraim Chapin in these early years often served as temporary supply. In February, 1829, Rev. Samuel Hart Gridley was called from Perry, N. Y., and was installed Aug. 8, of the same year. Dr. Gridley was pastor of the church thirty-seven years, and pastor-emeritus thirteen years, resigning the active work of the ministry and becoming pastor-emeritus in the year 1873. The history of fifty years of this church life gathers about the personality of that godly man. His labors, marked with wisdom, fortitude and fidelity, were eminently successful.

Rev. Cassius M. Dibble was something over a year assistant to Dr. Gridley, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Rev. M. D. Kuefeland was called to the pastorate May 16, 1873. On July 1 of the same year, he was ordained to the ministry by Presbytery and installed as pastor of the church. His ministry here was vigorous and faithful, attended with many evidences of God's blessing. He resigned his pastoral office in 1882. In July, 1882, Rev. John McLachlan was called to the pastorate, and the following November he was beginning his busy two years of ministry. Mr. McLachlan stood hardly long enough to make much history for the church. Only two years, yet long enough to win the affections of his people and to demonstrate his fine pulpit ability and exceptional fitness for the

pastorate. He was called to the Central Presbyterian Church in Buffalo, immediately succeeding him was Rev. W. S. Carter, who commenced his labors April 8, 1884, and under whose direction the church enjoyed a continued increase of property for about eighteen years. He resigned his pastoral office here and accepted a calling to the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., February 1, 1890. Succeeding him came the present pastor, Rev. John Quincy Adams.

The church started with a membership of eight persons, just the number as recorded in Noah's ark. Its average additions have been twenty-five each year. In 1831 203 were received on probation and

by letter. In 1884 and again in 1890 129 were added to the roll. In all about 2,500 persons have been members of this church during the period of its organization, and its membership now is nearly 500. Its Sunday school is large and full of interest. The superintendent is James C. Garrison. It has a flourishing society of Christian Endeavor and King's Daughters, all full of Christian activity. On Nov. 16, 1892, it celebrated the 75th anniversary of its organization, with an elaborate program of exercises, fitting to the auspicious occasion. The old members at that time mentioned with honor, some living and some deceased, were: Julius C. Strong, Reuben Clark, Daniel W. Bestwick, L. F. Demarest, John White, Anna Pease, Dr. Amherst Childs, Horatio Warner, William S. Fancher, John Marshall, Platt Crosby, Elbert Taylor, Mrs. Larissa Childs, Mrs. Amelia Fairchild and Mrs. Sarah Marshall.



THE LADIES' QUARTETTE OF WATERLOO.
Jennie Brown, Ola Lincoln, Grace Emerlek, Anna Birckel



Borrowed Photo. REV. R. M. DUFF

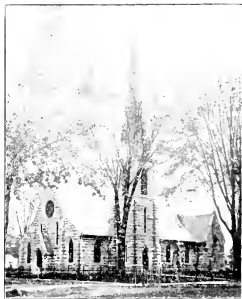
The first effort to erect a suitable house of worship was made in the year 1822. Services had been held up to that time either in the Court House, or school building. In November, 1822, the trustees appointed a committee to draft a subscription paper, and another to be a building committee, with instructions to push the work on as fast as possible. The building lot was the gift of Elisha Williams and Reuben Swift. Quickly the work was begun, and by June of the following year the corner stone was laid with appropriate services. In a little less than two years, on Sept. 30, 1824, the house of worship was dedicated to the praise of God. It was erected at a cost of \$83,000. The edifice still remains standing, used as a place of residence. In 1850 the church edifice had become too small to accommodate the growing congregation. On April 8th of that year it was decided to build a new edifice. Articles of association were "made and agreed upon and entered into" by Platt Crosby, John Marshall, James R. Webster, John McAllister, Amherst Childs, Peleg Pierson, Jedediah Pierson, Isaac R. Kapp, Edward Fatzinger, S. H. Gridley, Ephraim Chapin as building committee, together with Alexander Robinson, William Wood, Elbert Taylor, Julius C. Strong, Joseph Wright, Aaron D. Lane, Jacob H. Ackerman, Michael Thomas, Martin Pontius, Levi Elmendorf, Eleonora Glover, Joel Wilson, John White, Horatio Warner, and others. These were all pledged to the building of the new edifice. The work was immediately begun and the corner stone was laid on Aug. 24, 1850. The edifice was completed and furnished at a cost of about \$290,000. It was dedicated to the service of God, Nov. 12, 1851. Two other buildings have within the last thirty years been erected by this church, the brick chapel on South Waterloo and the chapel adjoining the church, at a cost of something over \$75,000. In 1864 the church was repaired and renovated. A new roof was put on, its walls were decorated and it was re-occupied and re-furnished, the whole expense being about \$25,000.

The church has the honor of having furnished the Episcopal ministry with six of her sons, Rev. Jeremiah Elmendorf, D. D., pastor of the Harlem Reformed Church, New York City, Rev. Charles E. Stebbins, preaching the gospel of Christ in Clarendon, Va., Rev. Charles F. Robinson, D. D., now pastor of the

2nd Presbyterian Church at Stanton, Pa., Rev. Gilbert S. Huntington, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ashville, N. C., Rev. William G. White, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cuba, N. Y., and Rev. Edwin Childs who has no charge now.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. John Quincy Adams, Elders, James M. Garrison, Edward Fatzinger, Dr. Orton W. Peterson, Augustus Clark, Edwin C. Pierson, Peter H. Calhoun, Henry Watson, Orsa P. Van Riper, Deacons, George D. Richardson, F. A. Calhoun, Jos. Brown, Charles B. Van Riper, H. L. Cone, E. Fatzinger, Jr., J. B. Horton, Sidney A. Fishman, Trustees, Dr. C. C. Buchanan, chairman, Geo. C. Thomas, L. Acker, W. A. Gibson, C. A. Webster, B. Marshall, Clerk and Treasurer, H. W. Clark.

St. Pauls Episcopal Church was organized on Nov. 12, 1817. The church services were held for a number of years in the school house and court house of the village. At length, in 1825, subscriptions were made and in 1826 the first church, a wooden structure, was built, the first sale of the pews of the new church taking place in April the same year. In May following, the Rev. Wm. Weber was called as minister of the church, at a salary of \$250 for one year, with the privilege of holding service at Vienna, once a month. In 1834 the Rev. Mr. Hubbard took charge of the parish, giving half his time to the parish at Seneca Falls. The Rev. Stephen McHugh succeeded Mr. Hubbard as rector in the year 1834, at a salary of \$200 per year. The Rev. Foster Thayer became rector in 1837 and was succeeded by the Rev. Eli Wheeler in 1839. No records of the parish can be found from Nov. 10, 1839 to June 30, 1847, at which date Mr. Wheeler tendered his resignation. The Rev. D. H. Macurdy was elected rector in 1848 and continued in office until the year 1850 when he was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Livermore. The parish school house was enlarged in 1852 and the school placed under the supervision of the rector of the parish. In 1855 the Rev. Malcolm Douglass was elected rector, and in the same year a house for a parsonage was purchased. In July 1859 the Rev. R. N. Parks was called to the rectorship and it was during his incumbency that the present handsome stone church was built. The corner stone of the church was laid in 1863 by Bishop Delaney and the church itself was consecrated in 1865 by Bishop Cox. The Rev.



Borrowed Cut. THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



Borrowed Photo.
REV. F. F. FULLER, CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Mr. Parke was succeeded as rector by the Rev. Wm D'Oyville Doty, in 1871. During this rectorship the St. John's memorial chapel in the lower part of the town was built and a new rectory, situated on Main street, was purchased. The Rev. Geo. Wallace succeeded Dr. Doty in 1878, and it was during his incumbency that the endowment fund for the church was received by bequest from Mr. Thomas Fatzinger. Mr. Wallace was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. Robert M. Dull, D.D., in 1882. The vested choir, established in 1865 under this rectorship, has been well maintained by the parish, and the several parochial organizations have done excellent work for the missionary cause of the church and for beautifying

and keeping in repair both the parish church and St. John's chapel.

Of these fine organizations in the parish the Ladies' Mite Society, established in the year 1866, is the oldest. Then come in the order of their establishment the following excellent working clubs: The Women's Auxiliary Missionary Society, the St. Paul's Guild, St. Agnes Guild and the Young Men's Association of St. Paul's church.

During the twenty-one years or nearly which Dr. Dull has been rector there have been added to the communicant list, 650 baptisms, 145 marriages and 450 burials.

In the present spring of 1903 Dr. Dull accepted an appointment from the bishop of the diocese of Central New York to take charge of the missionary work of the church in the south eastern section of the diocese with his residence at Norwich, N. Y. Dr. Dull's appointment to this work is evidence of the recognition by the church officials of his adaptability for the work before him, and although a feeling of regret is manifested throughout St. Paul's parish yet the fact that the doctor has been called to a higher office is a source of much gratification to his many friends outside of as well as in the parish.

Church of Christ. The first church and congregation of the Disciples of Christ in Waterloo was organized April 1, 1853, by Elder W. A. Belding, preacher and evangelist. The meetings were first held in the court house; afterwards the congregation met in a hired hall over the McClintock store, now the Fox block on Main street. They continued to meet in said hall until about the 1st of January, 1854, when they bought the Baptist meeting house on East Main street, where they met regularly for public worship until the autumn of 1871, when they purchased a lot on Williams street. They then decided to move the church building on to this lot which they accordingly did and repaired the house at a cost of \$2,000. The interior of the church has been very much changed and improved within the last nine or ten years.



Bell & Lettice, Photo.

V. P. S. C. E., CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Top Row—Mrs. Henry Bonard, James Patterson, Mrs. Clarence Burch, Clarence Burch, Benj. Nuhn, Mrs. John Post, Judson Patterson, Mrs. Mary Parsons, George Green, Mrs. Wallace Williams. Middle Row—John Emmett, Mrs. F. F. Fuller, V. P.; Mrs. Guy Selmsier, Sec.; Guy Selmsier, Pres.; Mrs. Charles Walters, Mrs. John Emmett. Lower Row—Mrs. Benj. Nuhn, Albert Woodard, Clarence Patterson.



Borrowed Photo.

REV. L. S. BOYD.

The following ministers have served the Church: Andrew Smith of Pompey, N. Y., C. F. Straight of Tonawanda, N. Y., D. O. Thomas of Caernarthen, Wales, Albert Laughlin of Irvington, Ind., Joshua C. Goodrich of Auburn, N. Y., Clayton C. Crawford of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, Edward Randall of Rochester, N. Y., Lewis Cost of Youngstown, Ohio, and Foster Fuller, the recent pastor, of Danbury, Conn. The three following of the charter members are living: Theresa Drake, Mrs. Amy Babcock and Mrs. Godfrey Schuser. Foster Fuller, the present minister, was born at Saugerties, N. Y., and shortly after moved to Kingston, N. Y., where his boyhood days were spent. As a young man he worked at the case as a compositor. While thus employed at Danbury, Conn., he decided to enter the ministry, entering the Bible College of Kentucky University at Lexington, Ky., since which time he has served as minister of the gospel.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Church of Christ was organized in March, 1891, with about 25 members. It has been steadily increasing and now has something over 50 members. It is a great help financially, contributing largely to the church funds. A good interest is manifested in the conservation meetings each Lord's-day evening and is doing good active work. The present officers are Mr. Guy Schuser, president, Mrs. Foster Fuller vice president, Mrs. Guy Schuser, secretary, Clarence Birch, treasurer, Foster Fuller, financial secretary and Mrs. Clarence Birch, organist.

The Methodist Church. The advance guards of Methodism pushed their way into this lake region soon after the colonies declared and won their independence, Knights of the Saddlebags plunging into the vast wilderness, and threading their way along perilous Indian trails and forest paths that every settler might hear the gospel message. One James Smith seems to have been the first Methodist preacher.

He came to this vicinity in 1793, dressed in Colonial style—short breeches, long stockings, knee buckles, shoe buckles, etc. He was followed by Thornton Fleming, Alward White, Joseph Whitby, John Lockby, H. Jefferson, A. Owen, J. Denham, J. Stokes, R. Lyon and J. Batenam. Bishop Asbury passed through these parts in 1804, and a year later preached near Geneva. But not until 1833 did Methodism take organic form in Waterloo. On Feb. 27, of that year, Rev. John Hall organized the Fletcher Society of the Methodist church of Waterloo. At this meeting Mr. John C. Allen presided and the following named were elected trustees: Samuel B. Chidsey, Oliver Laidie, James Mosher, James Youngs and Gardner Childs. This society was at once recognized by the Genesee Conference and was included in the circuit plan. At first the society held its meetings in the court house, but in 1835 a lot facing on Virginia and Elisha streets was purchased of the Elisha Williams estate for \$700. Upon this site a brick church was soon erected. On Aug. 14, 1837, the society met in its new church for re-organization. The term Fletcher was dropped and the society has since been known as the Methodist Episcopal Church of Waterloo. At this meeting the following named were present: Rev. C. S. Coats, circuit preacher, Wm. Scott, Joseph S. Deyoe, John R. Green, John Munsch, Samuel Cary, Jas. Young, Joseph Lindram, Gardner Childs, Hiram Moss, Amos Van Orner, Jared Bentley and Errol Bellows. John Munsch, Samuel Cary and David Reese were elected trustees. A few months later Waterloo was taken out of the circuit plan and made a station. Rev. O. E. Comfort was the first stationed preacher.

In 1841 the Rochester & Auburn railroad, by legal process obtained right of way across the south end of the church property, paying therefor \$500 with an additional allowance of \$800 for damages to the



Borrowed Cut

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

M. L. Van Kirk, Architect, Waterloo, N. Y.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. SOCIAL UNION, M. E. CHURCH.

Top Row—Mrs. M. L. Van Kirk, Chairman of 3d Division; Mrs. E. H. Walters, Chairman of 4th Division; Mrs. M. Loucks, Chairman of 5th Division; Mrs. Jane Wooley, Chairman of 1st Division. Lower Row—Mrs. T. W. Glanner, Chairman 2nd Division; Mrs. L. S. Boyd, Gen. Treas.; Mrs. John Scott, President; Mrs. F. M. Niles, Chairman 6th Division; Mrs. George Haigh, Treasurer.

property. With these amounts a long standing indebtedness was cancelled. About this time the society purchased for a parsonage a house on Church street adjoining the present Historical Building. Toward the end of August, 1843, the church, together with its entire contents except the Bible, was destroyed by fire. An insurance of \$2,000 had been carried, but grave fears were entertained as to the solvency of the company. But it was decided to rebuild at once. The work was committed to Mr. Charles C. White, who pressed it with so much energy that in the succeeding March the second church edifice was dedicated. On June 6, 1848, the church lot was extended to the north by purchase and soon thereafter 18 feet were added to the building. This enlarged structure still stands. About 1850 a bell of rich tone was presented to the society by Silas Van Demark. It now swings in the tower of the new church, announcing as it is for half a century the hour of prayer and praise. In 1871 the railroad acquired by purchase another small strip from the south end of the church lot. By bequest of Orana Dill, in 1879, the church came into possession of

85 1/2 x 67 1/2 ft. of land, and more valuable buildings. A suitable 11,500 ft. tract from the foregoing (1879) covered 99, 500 2/3 sq. ft. found on the site was occupied in 1879, possession of the church lot the present on E. C. Williams street, and occupied for a parsonage were in 1882, named the church site at an expense of \$4,250. However, a year later the double lot just chosen was purchased at an expense of \$6,000. Two or three years later the premises on Church street which for more than 40 years had been used as a

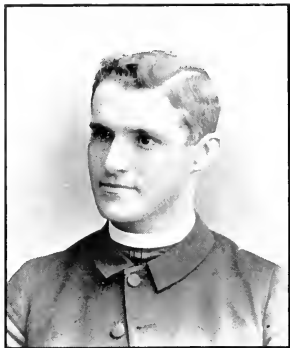
parsonage was sold for \$10,000. It was not until January 1895, that the subject of building a new church took shape. Rev. G. E. Campbell was pastor. Messrs. C. C. Rowe, A. J. Smith, C. E. Zimman, T. C. Willor and G. K. Marshall were trustees. These men were made a building committee. Plans were prepared by M. L. Van Kirk, architect, a member of the local church. The contract was let to Edison Bros., and so rapidly did the work progress that on Aug. 17, 1895, the corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies. The work of building was rapidly pushed to consummation. The dedicatory services were conducted by Bishop C. H. Fowler, assisted by Rev. C. H. Payne, Rev. J. C. Oneal and the presiding elder of the district, Rev. R. D. Munger. The entire cost including site was \$25,000.

Its resident patrons have been as follows: O. F. Comfort, 1847; E. G. Townsend, 1848-54; A. N. Edmore, 1850; Wm. Ferguson, 1841; Wm. Hosmer, 1842; John Dennis, 1843; Elijah Hubbard, 1844; Thomas Stacy, 1845; John Mandeville, 1846-47; A. C. George, 1848; R. McMahon, 1849; John Parker, 1850-51; D. Ferris, 1852-53; A. N. Edmore, 1854-55; O. Townbridge, 1856-57; M. Wheeler, 1858-59; J. G. Gulick,



Bell & LeClere, Photo. JUNIOR LEAGUE AND EPWORTH ESCORT, M. E. CHURCH.

Upper Row, young ladies, (read from left to right: 7 in the row)—Grace Darling, Alice Branch, May Pullman, Jean Glanner, Rose Andrews, Anna Lund, Flossie Burch. Upper Row, boys on the left: Leonard Zartman, Howard Edwards, Gordon Manning; On the right: Herbert Gallagher, Fred Archer, Joseph Lattin. Lower row, young ladies (8 to the row)—Lena Pullman, Irene Lawrence, Edith Edwards, Gertrude Skerritt, Mrs. L. S. Boyd, Hazel Davis, May Anton, Amy Van Kirk. Two young girls are Eleanor Edwards and Jennie Darling. Lower Row —4 Boys standing on the left are: Kenneth Farnsworth, Charles Edwards, Elial Dunning, Chester Reader. On the right is M. R. Faison. The others in the row from left to right are: Howard Crabbaugh, George Whitney, Gordon Reader, Raymond Boyd, Elmer Bogart, Clarence Albright, Arthur Jenkins, Charles Jolly, Howard Van Kirk, Allen Davis, Leon Bogart, Eddie Brown, Clarence Burch.



Borrowed Photo. REV. W. H. HARRINGTON

1860-'61; J. K. Tuttle, 1862-'64; R. Hogoboom, 1865-'67; Wm. Manning, 1868-'70; M. S. Peete, 1871; E. J. Hermans, 1872; R. C. Fox, 1873-'75; R. Redhead, 1876-'78; A. Roe, 1879-'80; J. M. Foster, 1881-'83; A. N. Damon, 1884-'85; R. D. Munger, 1886-'90; I. Sharpe, 1891; J. F. Beebe, 1892-'94; G. F. Campbell, 1894-'97; S. F. Sanford, 1898-'1900; J. S. Boyd, 1901.

Social Union.—On March 14, 1895, the ladies of the M. E. church met at the parsonage and organized this society. Rev. G. E. Campbell presided and Miss E. Hulbert was the secretary. Its chief objects were to promote social ends and to raise funds for the proposed new church. The officers elected were Mrs. G. E. Campbell president, Mrs. C. F. Zartman vice-president, Mrs. Mary Auten secretary and Miss L. Story treasurer. On April 5th a committee was drawn up a constitution and by laws.

was appointed as follows: Mrs. G. E. Campbell, Mrs. H. Van, Mrs. Geo. Haugh, Mrs. Culbertson, Mrs. S. Genung, E. H. Hulbert and the officers of the society. Their report was accepted. A business meeting is held every month, opened by devotional exercises led by the president. The membership of the church and congregation is divided into six divisions with a chairman for each. The divisions are given each two months of the year for furthering the purposes of the organization. The first pledge of \$8,500 toward the new church was made in April 1895. This was followed by others amounting in the aggregate to \$25,000. In the eight years of its existence the society has raised for church purposes fully \$8,400. The success of the Social Union has been largely due to the efficient leadership of its presidents, Mrs. G. E. Campbell, Mrs. S. F. Sanford, Mrs. H. Van, and Mrs. L. Story. The ladies appreciate the patronage and encouragement they have received outside of the society.

Welcome Chapter No. 1,327 of the Epworth League, of the First Methodist Episcopal church, is the third young people's society of this church. During the pastorate of the Rev. Andrew Roe, in the year 1881, the first society had its birth. It was known as the Young People's Lyceum and was continued under that name for seven years. In the year 1888, under the leadership of the Rev. R. D. Munger, the members of the Lyceum changed their methods and name to harmonize with the great interdenominational young people's society of Christian Endeavor, which was claiming a large place in the Christian church. When the Epworth League was formed, this body of young Methodists, in 1894, under the direction of the Rev. J. F. Beebe, organized the present society which has proven its usefulness by raising large sums of money for various charities, benevolences, and missions and exerting a positive influence for good in the community. It has an enrollment of 130 members.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, Waterloo, N. Y.

The history of St. Mary's church dates back to the year 1849, when this parish was first established. Two lots of land were purchased on the west side of Center street at the auction sale of Grosvenor and the foundation of a church laid on May 1, 1849. The following board of trustees acted under the direction of the Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty in the erection of this first building: Patrick Doyle, Patrick McCullough, John Morrin, Timothy Desmond and James Plunkett. This church, thirty feet by forty feet, was finished and opened for divine worship Oct. 17, 1849. The first Mass was celebrated in it by the Rev. William Carroll Nov. 3rd of the same year. Father Carroll visited this church from Seneca Falls, besides attending Clyde and Springport and other places, and was the first resident pastor at Waterloo. Prior to his time Mass was celebrated at irregular intervals by missionary priests from the near by cities. He was succeeded by the Rev. Father Gilbride, who died in August after an administration of six months. Then came the energetic and lovable Father Gleason who built an addition to the church of twenty-five feet and erected a brick school house that the children of the



Bell & LeClerc, Photo. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

parish might have the advantages of Christian training, possible only in the denominational school. The Rev. William Gibson was removed to the city of Buffalo in 1854 where his ideas of Christian education were applied in one of the largest parishes in the state, and when he died a few years ago he was honored by Rome with the dignity of Domestic Prelate as a reward for devotion to duty. He was succeeded by the Rev. Martin Kavanaugh who administered to the spiritual needs of the people for one year. In 1861 the Rev. Father Stephens was appointed pastor but was succeeded the same year by the late Rev. Dennis English who recently died in Canada where he had been since he left Waterloo in 1863. During the year 1864 the parish was attended by the Rev. Edward McGowan who was then stationed at Seneca Falls. The Rev. Terrance Keenan was appointed pastor the same year and remained until 1869. It was Father Keenan who built

142 feet. The foundation of the tower is one solid mass of concrete 30 feet square containing eight iron girders six inches wide by 23 inches thick and 70 feet long. This construction was arranged by the architect M. J. Van Kirk, and the stone work was done by the Edison Bros. of Phelps, N. Y. The work on the tower was commenced June 27, 1900, and the great cross of gold was placed in position the same year, Oct. 8th.

As the church stands today, complete in all of its appointments, it required nearly thirty years of zealous work on the part of three pastors, and loyal devotedness on the part of the poor people of the congregation. But the cross of gold shines down upon them all now, in benediction, and no one of them has reason to regret the labor of love in the cause of the Master. The Adoring Angels at the altar were put in at the expense of the congregation, as was the beautiful statue of St. Joseph at the side entrance to the



Belt & LeClere, Photo. INTERIOR VIEW OF ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

View of the interior of St. Mary's church on the occasion of the solemn funeral Mass in honor of the late Pope Leo XIII, Tuesday morning, July 23, 1903.

the handsome parochial residence at a cost of \$14,000. The Rev. Terrance Keenan was succeeded by the Rev. Louis A. Lambert during whose incumbency the corner stone of the new church was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid in 1870 in the presence of a large concourse of people, many coming from Geneva, Seneca Falls, Auburn and even Rochester. The enthusiasm of the good people continues to the present time as the steady improvement in everything spiritual and material testifies. As evidence they have to show the beautiful stone church of Gothic design which is known to be one of the architectural gems of the diocese of Rochester. Its dimensions are, length 128 feet, transept 70 feet, main building 40 feet. The structure is a cross formation. There is also the chapel attached, 30x20 feet. The tower of the church is the highest in Waterloo, reaching the altitude of

church. The Angels at the approach to the sanctuary were paid for by the Rev. Thomas Malone in memory of his mother and by Patrick J. Maloney in memory of his wife. The statue of St. Celia was placed above the entrance to the church by the daughters of the late John Hopkins in memory of their mother. The statues of Sts. Peter and Paul at the door of the church were put there in memory of Mrs. Catharine Dulso and Master Justin Mongin, respectively. The statue of the popular St. Anthony was placed there by Mr. Kador Hahn. The beautiful rose window just above the entrance is the gift of the Hopkins family. The one in the extreme north transept is the gift of Miss Mary Echter. The beautiful windows around the body of the church were donated by the following individuals and societies: The Rev. John P. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hogan, Patrick



Bell & LeClere, Photo. ALTAR BOYS, ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Top Row—Werner Van Riper, George Schneck, Eugene Sullivan, George Johnson, Middle Row—Charley McGraw, Lambert Matthews, Joseph Quinn, Thomas Dennison, Charles Samplers. Lower Row—Ayril Rogers, Frank Mullen, Louis McKeivitt, Charles O'Brien.

Gould, the Rosary and Scapular society, James Lunnity and Ann Mahoney, the Ladies Aid society, Dennis Burdet and Margaret Makley, Mrs. Joseph Powderly, Miss Nancy Farrell, John Murray.

The Rev. John J. Hickey succeeded Father Lambert in Sept. 1888 and remained in Waterloo until March 1893. During his pastorate the interior of the church was finished and was dedicated to divine worship by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the diocese in Dec. 1889. Father Harrington succeeded Father Hickey in March 1895. In his time the people have donated the staturary that adorns the church and the beautiful organ that adds so much to the worship of the church. The tower was also completed and the clock and Westminster Peal and Angelus attachment were added. A new hot water heating plant was installed in the month of July, 1909, by James Reynolds of Rochester, and the comfort of the devoted people in the severest weather is hereby secured. The payment of this was met by a fair of three weeks preparations

which netted the handsome sum of \$2,500.

The persons to whom are due the thanks of our citizens for the four bells constituting the great Westminster Peal are the following: The Rev. pastor donated the large bell in memory of his mother. This bell was named in the blessing, St. Mary, after the name of the church. The second largest bell was donated by the late Patrick Gould, and is known as the Angelus bell, reminding the people of the community every morning at six o'clock, at noon and in the evening at six, of the great mystery of the Christian religion, the Incarnation of the Son of God.

This bell was called in baptism St. Patrick after the patron saint of Ireland. The third bell was given by Mrs. Catherine Dulso in memory of her dead parents and is named after St. Peter to whom our Lord gave the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. The fourth bell was donated by the late Honora Hogan in memory of herself and husband. The name it bears is the sweet name of Monica in memory of the devoted mother of the great St. Augustine, whose example has ever been an inspiration to mothers in the discharge of their sacred duties. Peter, Patrick, Mary, Monica! What sacred memories are twined about these glorious saints in the church of God! On the Sunday when the four bells invite to prayer every fifteen minutes, that soul is dead indeed, to every principle of religion which is not moved to a greater degree of righteousness by the pious music of the



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

ST. MARY'S CHOIR.

1, Miss Sarah Hopkins, Organist, 2, Miss Ethel Rogers, 3, Agnes Schneck, 4, Lizzie McCollough, 5, Mabel Riley, 6, Lizzie Schneck, 7, Cora Fezley, 8, Mary Quinn, 9, Frankie Kelly, 10, Cella Kelly, 11, Mary Mackin, 12, Catherine Haurahau, 13, Bertha Brehm, 14, Bessie Miles, 15, Catharine Kelly, 16, Lottie Moran, 17, Marie Kennedy, 18, Catharine McKivitt.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. GEORGE THOMAS' COAL YARD

bells. No wonder the poet-editor of the town expressed his thoughts in the following lines:

Sweet as the wild rose of the prairie
Is the blessed name of Mary;
Sung by the angel choir above
Virgin-Saint with mother love,
May the sweet St. Mary's chimes
Ring for praise and prosperous times;
May the chorus loud and clear
Bless the souls of all who hear;
May the dear devoted priest
Like the bright star of the East,
Guide us to the Holy One,
Saviour, Lord, St. Mary's son.

The bells were made by Menedy of Troy and weigh respectively, 2,800, 2,000, 1,700, and 1,200 pounds.

The Rev. W. H. Harrington, the present pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church at Waterloo, N. Y., was born in Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and deciding to enter the priesthood, became a student of St. Andrews Seminary. Here his abilities attracted the attention of the bishop, and he sent him to Rome where

he remained six years. He was ordained in 1887, and placed in charge of the Brockport parish. Then he was assigned a chaplain and agent of the State Industrial School in Rochester. Here he remained seven years, performing the arduous and delicate duties with rare tact and devotion. In addition to these duties he assisted in the cathedral in pastoral work. He was placed in charge of the parish at Waterloo, March 28, 1895. Under his direction the parish is manifesting great activity along all lines of Christian effort. He is much beloved by his people and contemplates the opening of a Catholic Parochial School in the near future, the Harmon property on the north of the church having

been offered for that purpose, June 25, 1904.

George Thomas's coal, wood and lumber yards are located on Water street. He also carries a line of farming implements. Mr. Thomas has been in this business for over 20 years and by his method of dealing has built up a large trade.

Maynard C. Litzenberger, one of the leading grocers on the south side of the river, town of Fayette, has been active in politics in that town all of his life. He is now serving his second term as town clerk, a position to which he was called in recognition of his ability as well as his services in his, the democratic party. Mr. Litzenberger was born on a farm in the town of Fayette, Sept. 5, 1872, and attended the district school until he moved to Waterloo, where he afterwards attended the Union school. After making his home in this village he first went to work for the Waterloo Wagon Company. Three years ago he bought out the large grocery of C. F.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. C. M. LITZENBERGER'S STORE.

M. C. LITZENBERGER.



Borrowed Photo. REV. FRANK DAY.

Cooney at the corner of Washington and Mill streets, where he keeps a full family supply of groceries and provisions. On June 4, 1902, he married Miss Anna Brandt of Waterloo. He is a charter member of Delphi Lodge No. 751, F. O. O. F., in which he has been honored with all of the offices in the lodge. His father, Levi, was one of the early and prosperous farmers of Fayette.

Waterloo Baptist Church.

For facts concerning the history of the church previous to the year 1893, the writer is mainly indebted to a history of the Sierra Baptist Association, by Lewis Halsey. The movement that resulted in the formation of the Baptist church seems to have originated with the preaching of Elder John Goff, of Benton, Ontario Co., who had monthly appointments at the Court House in 1824. The following year Elder Thomas Brown, pastor of the Baptist church at Geneva, seems to have taken up the work and had semi-weekly appointments here. A church was organized Aug. 6, 1825, with sixteen members: Cornelius Hill, William Child, Asa Worden, Harris Usher, John Demerison, Ray G. Lewis, Edward Buck, Catherine Riker, Betsey Usher, Charlotte Long, Fannie Demerison, Mary Worden, Susan Whitefield, Polly Smith, Susan Smith, Sarah Smith, Elizabeth Snook. In September of that year, Asa Worden and Cornelius Hill were chosen deacons and in November the church united with the Ontario Association. Elder F. M. Martin was pastor at Geneva

and Waterloo in 1825-'26. The church seems to have held only occasional meetings until 1831, when Elder Taylor was pastor for one year. Oct. 15, 1833, the church voted to disband its organization and ceased to exist.

In October, 1837, Moses Rowley, a missionary of the State Convention, began to preach every Sunday at the Court House. He had been particularly successful in gathering the scattered sheep and establishing churches in other localities; and came now to "this valley of vision to prophesy over these day bones." The church was re-constituted in March, 1837, with thirty-seven members. C. Hill, Jr., and George W. Millner were elected deacons. C. Hill, Jr., I. Thorne, G. W. Millner, F. Marshall, J. W. Durham and J. Loutschker were elected trustees. Later George W. Lambert and I. Thorne were elected deacons. In 1838 services were held in the Court House; afterwards in the school house in South Waterloo. Elder Rowley was pastor for four years and baptized 122 converts. From 1840 to 1853 the church had eight pastors: Fines Marshall, I. Ransted, I. Halliday, Nathan Baker, E. Blakely, S. Fwer, Samuel Hough and D. W. Littlefield. A meeting house was built costing \$3000, and was dedicated June 15, 1840. This house was sold in 1843; the congregation again worshipping in the school house. In 1853 the church was once more disbanded.

On Jan. 3, 1863, a meeting was called in the Dutch Reformed church at which the following were present for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church: Brethren Krever, Halsted, Hill, May, Garrison, Jackson, and Sisters Mosher, May, Bliss, and Powers. A resolution was passed "That we form ourselves into a Baptist church." Committees were appointed to visit the Baptists of the place, etc., and the meeting adjourned to meet Jan. 17, 1863, at which time the



Borrowed Cut.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

M. L. Van Kirk, Architect.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. J. F. O'DONNELL & BARBER SHOP.

Various committees reported, including the one appointed to draw up articles of faith and covenant. It was also voted to invite the churches of Ansonia, Succa Falls, Remond, Ovid and Lecky to meet in council Feb. 9, for the purpose of reorganizing the church. Later, Jan. 25, it was decided that the council should also consider the matter of ordaining

J. F. O'Donnell, the popular barber who runs a hair-salon opposite the wooden mill, was born in Waterford, Feb. 21, 1874. He received his education in the school of Waterford and lived here until Jan. 29, 1902, when he enlisted and joined Co. D, 10th U. S. Infantry, reporting for duty at San Juan, Feb. 20, 1902, where he remained until the next August, when the company was ordered to the United States and stationed at Fort Myer. There he was on duty when the company was ordered with the command to the way of San Francisco, and, from there the company was sent to the island of Iloilo, where he was assigned to active service until returned from the island



Bell & Lethere, Photo.

BAPTIST AID SOCIETY

Top Row—Miss Minnie Baxter, Mrs. Lamphere, Mrs. W. Cushing, Mrs. O. Lincoln, Mrs. E. R. Decker, Miss Lena Garrett, Mrs. Martin Bragg, Mrs. Frank Day, Mrs. C. Bliss, Mrs. E. Johnson, Middle Row—Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Frank Slocum, Mrs. M. E. Cook, Secy. Mrs. M. W. Ludlow, Treas. Mrs. H. N. Garrett, Pres.; Mrs. Robert Jarvis, Vice Pres.; Mrs. Carrie Stanton. Lower Row—Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. Edna Smith, Miss Ola Lincoln, Miss Daisy Stanton.

Samar to the island of Iloilo, where our subject was on garrison duty until his return to the United States for discharge at Angel Island, San Francisco, by expiration of his term of service.

He tells of many thrilling experiences, among the treacherous Filipinos and of their modes of living, warfare, etc. He has a collection of over 200 photographs of scenes in different countries in which he has been, a number of which were taken in Japan, where he was for some time on his voyage back to the United States. In his discharge he is commended for excellent service and has flattering recommendations from a number of his superior officers.

His barber shop is tastily arranged and fitted with modern improvements, and his trade is steadily increasing.

The School The village of Waterloo from its incorporation in 1824 had contented itself with such educational facilities as private schools, or as the state furnished under the old time common school legislation. In 1841 it became obvious that the school

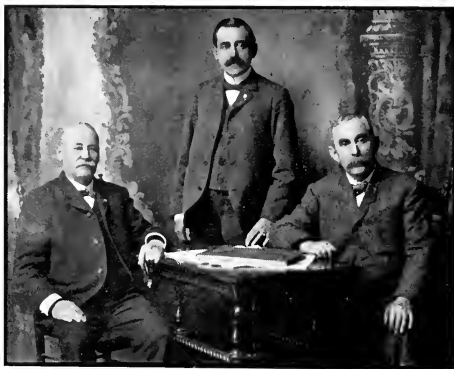
Edmond Gay, Peter R. Wirtz, Samuel H. Gridley, Pardon A. Mumford, Asa M. Draper and Caleb Fairchilds. The capital stock of the company was \$4000, being four hundred shares at \$10 per share. The stock holders were entitled to one vote for each share. Plans for the building were prepared by Olmstead & Vreeland, architects, and the house erected in accordance thereto, was accepted by the committee May 14, 1842.

The academy was incorporated April 11, 1842, and on the 13th of August thereafter the trustees applied to the Regents of the University "to become subject to visitation, to enable them to participate in the distribution of the monies belonging to the literature fund, in the same manner as though they had been originally incorporated by the Regents." The lands were described in the petition as three-fifths of an acre fronting on the public square; it was further alleged that the grounds were drained and substantially fenced into two yards; that a well had been dug twenty-six feet in depth and walled up with stone; and that arrangements had been made to set out

ornamental trees in the yards. The academy building was described as being built in "Tuscan style, the plainest of the ancient art, carried out in the purest horizontal composition, in the form of a parallelogram ninety feet long, forty-six feet wide and thirty-six feet high from basement to the top of balustrade, composed of an ungraduated stylobate of hammered stone seven feet high, and brick walls and antae boldly projecting from the wall, in the new style intercolumnation, except in front; there is a recess compartment forming a portico to the main entrance, with two columns sixteen feet four inches long, three feet and three inches in diameter covered with an entablature seven feet eight inches in width, pierced with frieze windows, masked with Grecian ornaments, and a balustrade five feet wide."

The faculty first presiding in this temple of learning were Edward Cooper A. M. principal, a graduate of Union college, salary \$800 per annum; Charles G. Brumlage A. B., a graduate of Geneva college, salary \$500, William Crocker, instructor in mathematical, philosophical and higher English departments, salary \$350, Mons. H. F. De La Place, instructor of French and Italian, who was entitled to \$5.00 for each student; Miss Sophia G. Larned, preceptress, salary \$300; Miss Margaret E. Bates, teacher of music, drawing and needle work, salary \$180; Miss Priscilla Caldwell, teacher of common English branches, salary \$132; Miss Julia Pickney, teacher in primary, who was entitled to receive the avails of the primary department as her compensation.

These were the days of Davies' Algebra and Arithmetic, Olney and Mitchell's Geography, Bullion's and Brown's Grammar, Robbin's and Worcester's History, Townes and Saunders' Spelling Book, and Blair's Abridged Rhetoric.



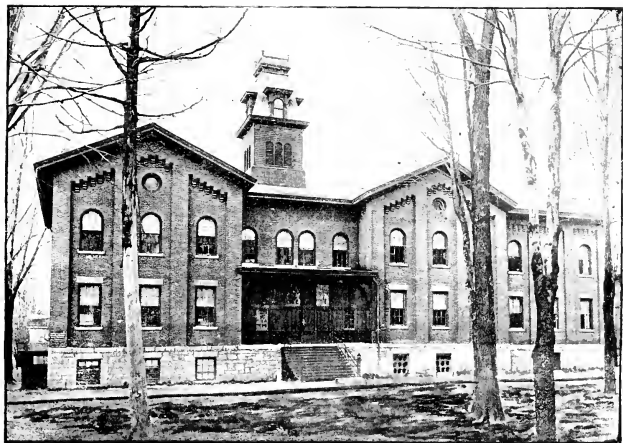
Bell & McClure, Photo. THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Frederick A. Manning, Pres. Dr. George A. Bellows, Sec'y. Edward Nugent,

system was inadequate to meet the public needs. At that time Waterloo had become something of a place. It numbered among its citizens many enterprising, progressive and public spirited men who determined that the growing village should take a new departure on educational lines, and that an academy should be provided for the better education of the coming generation. On June 15th of that year a meeting was held pursuant to a call made at a previous meeting to select a site for the academy. Orrin R. Farnsworth was elected chairman and A. M. Draper secretary. A committee reported the raising of \$4500 in subscriptions, and pledged themselves to raise \$500 more. They had selected a site owned by William Day on the place now occupied by the Union School building, and agreed upon \$1075 as the purchase price. The report was accepted by the meeting and thirteen trustees elected, viz: Thomas Fatzinger, Samuel Clark, Daniel S. Kendig, W. V. I. Mercer, Richard P. Hunt, Joel W. Bacon, Aaron D. Lane,

The academy proved to be a losing institution from a financial standpoint and on Sept. 2, 1847, it was sold to Union districts Nos. 1 and 2 for \$1,000, to be paid in four equal annual installments. On that day, the first meeting of the Union District was held, and Addison T. Knox, Stirling G. Hadley and Sidney Warner were elected trustees.

The academy with its "Tuscan style of architecture" and purest lines of "horizontal composition" stood enthroned upon its "ungraduated stylobate of hammered stone" until 1871 when it was altered, enlarged and practically rebuilt to satisfy the growing needs of the day. A modern primary school building was erected on the Union Free School premises in 1882, but there had been no forward movement along modern educational lines. There was no established course of study, no proper grading of the classes, no commencement exercises or presentation of diplomas to graduates. When the pupils finished their studies

At the regular annual meeting held in the Union School building Aug. 1, 1899, the subject of purchasing a site for, and the erection of a new High School building, and the rebuilding of the old third ward school house was discussed. The Board of Education was empowered to call a meeting in the near future to decide on the same. The meeting was called for Oct. 19, 1902, at which time it was voted to purchase the lot next west of the school premises, an appropriation of \$7,100 was carried for the erection of a High School building and for the rebuilding of the third ward school house. A building committee composed of George E. Zartman, William A. Gibson, H. L. Buttery and George F. DeYoe was appointed to act as advisory board with the board of education. Plans and specifications were prepared by Martin Van Kirk, architect, and adopted by the board. Bids were advertised for, and the contract awarded to Welling A. Lawrence and John Van Riper. The work began



Bell & Let'iere, Photo.

THE WATERLOO HIGH SCHOOL.

M. L. Van Kirk, Architect

they took their books under their arms and went to their several homes. As time progressed this aimless state of affairs was seen and corrected. Under the administration of Principal Jacob H. Carfrey in 1887, a course of study was promulgated, the school graded and commencement exercises held in connection with the presentation of diplomas to the graduates. Public interest was immediately awakened in school matters. Afterwards prize speaking contests were instituted under Principal A. R. Servens in 1888 and the local pride of the district was aroused to the necessity of more modern educational appliances, and for a more suitable building to correspond to the progressive excellence of the schools.

On the 29th day of June, 1899, by order of school commissioner, Francis S. Godfrey, school district No. 3 was consolidated with the enlarged district No. 1 under the name of the Union Free School District No. 1. This district includes all the village territory on the north side of the Seneca river

in the spring of 1901. The annual school meeting of that year was held in the fine assembly hall of the High School building, then nearly completed, and in September thereafter the High School moved into its new, commodious and beautiful quarters. The first commencement exercises were held in the hall June 27, 1902. The spacious assembly room was filled to overflowing by an admiring and appreciative audience. As this class holds the distinction of being the first graduating in the new High School we give their names for the benefit of the antiquary of the coming century, viz. Carrie Louise Becker, Katherine Augusta Birch, Rena M. Braden, Charlotte Sarah Blackman, Mercia Albertina Clark, Cornelia Bramard Crocker, May Rose Hassan, Teresa G. Marion, Mary Martha Mills, George Canton Oplyke, Ernest Adam Reager and Margaret Elmor Schott.

The High School faculty was composed of Huse T. Slieratt, principal, Harry B. Smith, vice principal,

Mary E. Collin, preceptress, and Margaret L. Parish, Miss J. Rice and Mary E. Gardner.

The Board of Education consisted of Frederick L. Manning, who has served continuously as president since August 25, 1883; Dr. George A. Bellows, secretary since Aug. 4, 1861, and Edward Nugent since Aug. 4, 1887.

The citizens of Waterloo are more than justified for the pride they feel in their school system. Their buildings are up-to-date, handsome, imposing and constructed in accordance with the latest ideas of ventilation and sanitary art. The Board of Education and faculty are watchful and alert to find and appropriate every improvement in method and teaching. The graduates of the years gone by have taken prominent rank in good citizenship and are an influence for good in their day and generation. The Waterloo Union School stands among the foremost in the state.

The faculty for 1907-8 is as follows:

High School—Harry B. Smith, A. B. (Columbian

Waterloo Baptist Church.—(Continued from page 57.)

This may properly be called the beginning of the church and is given as the date of their uniting with the church. At this meeting James C. Halsted and Leonard B. Mosher were elected deacons and John L. Cone clerk and treasurer. At a meeting held Feb. 4, Joseph Macan, Cornelius Hill, Miss A. E. Powers, Mrs. I. B. Mosher, Sarah Hill, Mary Warne, Mrs. J. C. Halsted, Seymour May and Phoebe May were also received and with those mentioned above may be regarded as the constituent members. This newly organized body adopted the name "Waterloo Baptist Church." The same day delegates from the churches of Auburn, Seneca Falls, Romulus, Ovid and Lodi met and recognized this body as a regular Baptist church and ordained Carl F. Kreyer as pastor. He continued his pastorate with this church until June 6, 1863. Rev. Jerome E. Rockwood was then called and began his work with the church Aug. 1. That



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

THE WATERLOO UNION SCHOOL.

M. L. VanKirk, Architect.

and Cornell universities), supervising principal, Hugh Parrish, A. B. (Michigan University), vice principal—German and Latin; Margaret L. Parrish (Smith College), preceptress—Latin, French and English; Frank M. Edison, A. B. (Syracuse University), Science, History and Mathematics; Marguerite Ten Eyck, Science, History and English; Mary E. Gardner, Vocal Music and Drawing; Kate C. Heller, preparatory.

Union School—Mary L. Edison, 8th grade; Jennie C. Vele, 7th; Josephine S. Buck, 6th; Charlotte Garvin (Albany Normal), 5th; Clara E. Giles, 4th; Kabelle Welch, 3rd; A. May Fillingham, 2nd; Harriet Mosher, 2nd; Carrie Wooden, 1st; Mrs. M. H. Olmstead (Oxford Normal), kindergarten.

Tinrod Ward—Leon V. Arnold (Oneonta Normal), principal; 6th and 7th grades; Mrs. Francis S. Fillingham, 5th and 6th; Anna V. King, 2nd and 3rd; Alice Lewis (Albany Normal), 1st grade and kindergarten.

year the church reports a total membership of 23. His work with the church ended Aug. 1, 1864. Rev. Carl F. Kreyer was again called to the pastorate and began his work May 15, 1865, but resigned Aug. 5 of that year and was sent as missionary to China by the American Baptist Missionary Union. The following September Rev. William H. Steegar became pastor of the church and remained with them until Oct. 1, 1867. The membership had now increased to 90. At their annual session in 1865, the church was received as a member of the Seneca Baptist Association. In the fall of 1865 the old Baptist meeting house was purchased from the Lutherans. The Rev. S. V. Marsh was called to become pastor Oct. 6, 1868. The date when he began his labors is not given. This year the church reports 92 members. Marsh was granted a letter of dismission July 29, 1870. At a meeting held April 12 a vote of thanks was given to the committee for raising funds to pay off the debt

on the church of \$450. For some time the church seems to have been without a pastor. May 10, 1871, the church called Rev. W. M. Robinson. He remained with the church until Dec. 1873. March 1, 1874, the church extended a call to F. P. Sutherland to become their pastor. He was ordained June 4, 1874. In the fall of that year the matter of removing to the other side of the river came up for discussion.

In the midst of a great revival the house burned Sunday morning, Feb. 21, 1875. Amid the crackling flames of the burning building it was announced that the services of the day would be held in the Academy of Music. In the evening a subscription was taken up and the sum of \$1,523 raised. The building lost was valued at \$4,500, with an insurance of \$2,000. For nearly a year the congregation worshiped in Towsley Hall. At a meeting held March 21, 1875, it was decided to purchase the lot known as the McClellick lot on Williams street for the sum of \$5,000.

call to Rev. E. Packwood. He closed his labors with the church in the fall of 1884, and removed to his farm three miles west of Waterloo where he now resides. He was succeeded by Rev. George A. Sturtevant, who began his work Dec. 1, 1885, and remained with the church until Sept. 1, 1887. Rev. E. Packwood seems to have acted as supply until July 5, 1885, when the church extended a call to Rev. C. I. Pendleton. His pastorate closed March 31, 1886. Rev. Frank Gardner began his work Aug. 15, 1886, and closed his labors with the church May 15, 1889. Rev. E. Packwood now offered to supply the church for the sum of \$400 per year and to donate one-half of this amount toward paying the debt on the church. He began his second pastorate May 17, 1889, and remained with the church until May, 1895, during which time a troublesome debt was wiped out. On Feb. 3, 1895, the church voted to call Rev. L. A. Nally, who began his work May 15 of that year.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

THE THIRD WARD SCHOOL.

M. L. Van Kirk, Architect.

This property was purchased in May of that year for the amount specified. The pastor, Rev. F. P. Sutherland resigned Dec. 10, 1875. The church was without a pastor until April 1, 1876, when Rev. Charles A. Harris began his work. At a business meeting held Nov. 26, 1875, it was voted to carpet and cushion the pews of the new lecture room, showing that the church on the new lot was well under way. A business meeting was held in the new church April 9, 1876. It was a plain, rectangular brick structure, placed well back from the street, built at a cost of \$3,000. The pastorate of Rev. Charles A. Harris closed June 25, 1876, after a stay of a little less than three months. Nov. 13, 1876, the church called Rev. F. M. Beebe to become their pastor; he continued as such until July 14, 1878. During his stay some unpleasantness in the church was headed and members who had been excluded were received into the fellowship of the church once more. Membership numbers 81. On Oct. 8, 1879, the church extended a

Up to this time the attendance at the church had been very small. It now began to test the capacity of the house and the subject of building a new edifice had to be considered. The resignation of Rev. J. A. Nally was accepted April 1, 1890, and he closed his labors with the church May 15, 1890. He died in this place the following June. During his pastorate a legacy of \$2,000 was bequeathed to the church by the will of Deacon Hand of Trumansburg. The whole of this amount was not received by the church until April, 1898. At the close of Mr. Nally's pastorate Rev. C. L. Bonham, a worker for the State Convention, occupied the pulpit for a short time. Aug. 17, 1890, the church extended a call to Rev. Charles A. Brooks. The call was accepted and he began his work Sept. 1. The next month steps were taken toward erecting a new church edifice. The real work on the church was not begun until the following year. The contract to excavate for the cellar and foundations of the new edifice was let to Deacon



GENTLEMEN'S QUARTETTE OF WATERLOO

By Oct. Aug. 24, 1887. The church was but partially completed when the pastor resigned, June 12, 1888. He closed his labors Aug. 7, 1888. Rev. C. F. Bonham was again sent to the field and the work of completing the church was pushed forward. The new edifice, constructed at a cost of \$8,000, was dedicated Feb. 14, 1889. Rev. C. F. Bonham closed his labors with the church Nov. 12, 1890, and Rev. A. W. Reynolds began Nov. 16, 1890, closing his labors in Sept. 1900. Rev. Frank Day became pastor Nov. 18, 1900, and during his time a number of improvements were made in the heating, ventilating and drainage of the church which had proved sadly deficient. The pastor's knowledge of mechanics was of great service in these needed changes. A number of small debts that had been left over have been paid,

and a substantial payment made on the principal debt of the church. Rev. Frank Day tendered his resignation to the church Mar. 8, 1903. He closed his labors Mar. 22, 1903.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Baptist Church of Waterloo was organized May 1, 1883, with a membership of twelve. In 1889 they disbanded, but in 1890 they again organized and have worked faithfully in the past years, and although death has claimed some of their members, new ones have come in and filled up the vacant places. The Society has been of great help in the building and carpeting of the new church, also aiding each year in paying the pastor's salary. The present year they have pledged to raise \$200 to apply on the building debt of the church. The membership now consists of about 20.

County Clerks.—(Dates given are when elected, years in office) include following year, and year in which incision was elected:—Silas Halsey, 1804, '13; Alvah Gregory, 1813; Jehiel H. Halsey, 1819; John Maynard, 1821, '22; Ernest A. Donlap, 1825; Mather Maying, 1828; John H. Sabine, 1830; Seba Murphy, 1831; Wm. A. Strong, 1835; Halsey Sandford, 1838; Cyrus D. Hanks, 1841; Daniel H. Bryant, 1844; Ebenezer Ingalls, 1847; Hugh Montgomery, 1850; Isaac Fuller, 1853; Charles W. Ingersoll, 1856; Wm. N. Smith, 1859; Jacob Sandford, 1862; John B. Murray, 1865; Calvin Willers, 1868; Hugh Montgomery, 1871; Samuel S. Gulick, 1874; Edward Nugent, 1877, '80; Peter D. Post, 1880; Charney T. Becker, 1883; Abram Wilson, 1886; Hugh M. Chan, 1892; Charles D. Becker, 1895; Patrick Savage, 1898, 1901.



Bell & LaClere, Photo.
W. B. LAWRENCE.



M. L. Van Kirk, Architect.
W. B. LAWRENCE'S RESIDENCE.

Krohn gold Bros., whose business place is shown here, is located at 88 Virginia St. The business was purchased by them in 1868 and was then comparatively small, but their increasing trade has developed beyond their expectations; in fact for some time past they have found their main floor crowded to such an extent that they have been obliged to utilize the basement, which has been fitted up for the display of trunks, valises, crockery, glassware, etc., and also as a place to store their duplicate stock.

The firm is composed of Maurice and Jacob Krohn gold. The former, with his corps of assistants, has charge of the sales, while Jacob's time is spent mostly in the markets, mills and manufactories buying stock for the store. In this way their goods are well bought and they have found the old saying true, that goods well bought are half sold and that a pleased customer is the best customer they could have. They insist

Josiah T. Miller, 1863; George Franklin, 1867; Gilbert Wilcoxen, 1871; George Franklin, 1877; Peter H. Van Auker, 1883; Wm. C. Hasbrouck, 1887; John E. Richardson, present incumbent, 1894, re-elected 1901.

Surrogates Jared Sandford, 1824; John Sawyer, 1831; Wm. Thompson, 1837; Luther L. Stevens, 1860; Samuel Birdsell, 1877; John H. Hadley, 1877; John Morgan, 1884; County Judge and Surrogate then were continued.

Christian Endeavor. Dr. Fredell has said: "The Christian Endeavor Society is an army, three and a half millions strong, whose commanding chief is the Captain of our salvation, whose banner is the cross of Christ, whose marching order is the great commission 'Go ye unto all the world,' whose opposing forces are the enemies of souls and of righteousness."



Bell & LeClere, Photo. INTERIOR OF KROHN GOLD'S VARIETY STORE.

that in case of dissatisfaction the goods be returned when they will cheerfully refund the money. In fact theirs has been a satisfaction giving store and these methods have broadened their area of trade until it extends to all outlying towns and villages. Their stock consists of a general line of underwear, hosiery, glassware, crockery, enamel and tinware, notions, etc. Both Maurice and Jacob are active members in the Knights of Maccabees and Maurice is a member of the Modern Woodmen.

County Judges—(Dates given are when elected, years of service are following years including year in which successor was elected.) Cornelius Humphrey, 1804; Benjamin Pelton, elected in 1809; Oliver C. Comstock, 1812; John Knox, 1815; John McLean, Jr., 1818; Luther F. Stevens, 1823; Jesse Clark, 1833; James K. Richardson, 1847; John E. Seeley, 1851; Sterling G. Hadley, 1855; George Franklin, 1859;

ness, and whose conquest is to make "gloriously free all them that are bound."

The division of the First Presbyterian church was organized May 3, 1887, by the pastor, Rev W. S. Carter. Many of its recruits came from the Young People's Association, which immediately preceded it in the work among the young of the church. At its first meeting there was a membership of forty-four. The officers elected for the first term were J. H. Carberry president, Henry Watson, vice-president, H. A. Girdley treasurer and Katharine K. Fatzinger secretary. For 16 years the society has been an active and to the church. Into sorrowing homes have gone its kindly sympathy and earnest prayers and its flowers and music have gladdened sad hearts. Missionaries both at home and abroad have been helped by it. The present executive board consists of O. P. Van Riper, president; Maud Miller, vice-president; Rose Culbertson, secretary and Miss Elliott, treasurer. The active



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

F. G. STEWART'S RESIDENCE, NO. 9 NORTH STREET.

membership is about sixty, only six of whom were among the charter members. Many others have come and gone—some to other fields, others into the great beyond. Still the same banner waves above us—the same incentive spurs to action. Above the tumult may be heard the voice of our Leader, "Let all who love me follow me," and secure in His strength we press on to conflict and conquest.

George W. Graves was born in Pultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y., on June 16, 1870. His parents, John B. and Eliza Graves, lived on a farm and then son, who wished to see some of the world, left home at the age of 14 and engaged as a cabin boy on one of the boats on the Great Lakes. From this position he soon rose to others of more responsibility.

In Feb., 1894, Mr. Graves enlisted in Co. C, 21st N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry. He served until June 3, 1894, when he was wounded and taken prisoner at Birdmont, W. Va. This engagement was called "The Hunter's Road." As a prisoner he was confined at Andersonville prison, Ga., until Sherman's march, when all prisoners were taken where they could be held more securely. Mr. Graves was taken to Florence, S. C., and confined there. For nine months he was confined in the two prisons and was released on parole for three months during which time he visited his old home. He then joined his regiment. After the Grand Review at Washington his company was ordered to the frontier and on June 21, 1895, at Denver, Col., he received his discharge. For a few years he went back on the lakes but in 1896 he located in Waterloo where he has lived ever since. In 1894 he was united in mar-

riage to Miss Clara Paine, of Waterloo. They have one son, Mark P. Graves, who was born in 1895. He is located at Rochester. Their residence, which is shown here, is very pleasantly located on Reed St., and is modestly arranged. Mr. Graves spends a good portion of time in improving and beautifying his home. He is a member of Tyler J. Snyder Post, No. 72, G. A. R., and of Gen. J. B. Murray Reg. No. 5, Union Veterans' Union. Since 1870 Mr. Graves has been a member of Seneca Lodge, No. 113, F. & A. M., and since 1874 a member of Sclerstown Chapter, No. 173, R. A. M. Mrs. Graves is active in the interest of the Ladies' Union Veterans' Union, being now the president of that organization.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church is a distinct organization. Its affairs are administered independently of every other body. The local auxiliary was organized on Aug. 27, 1877, by Mrs. Haskins, a returned missionary from India. There were six charter members, a few of whom remain. The following corps of officers first served the society: President, Mrs. R. Redhead, Vice Presidents, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. J. W. Day and Mrs. H. Schuler, Cor. Sec., Miss Nellie Redhead, Rec. Sec., Miss Maggie Hough. For a full quarter of a century this organization has held its monthly business and tea meetings. Incidentally, it has been a potent social adjunct to the church, but its primary work has been to awaken and quicken missionary interest at home and to provide funds for the support of missionary enterprise abroad. Its present officers are, President, Mrs. Julia Cullbertson, Vice Presidents, Mrs. J. J. Elliott, Mrs. J. E. Cram and Mrs. S. J. Goring, Rec. Sec., Miss Hattie Pryor.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

GEORGE W. GRAVES' RESIDENCE.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
L. D. FRAKER.

Cor. Sec., Mrs. S. Van Riper, Treasurer, Mrs. J. I. Haugh.

The local auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society is of quite recent origin. It was organized March 11, 1901, by Mrs. S. F. Sanford, with 26 charter members. Its first officers were: President, Mrs. S. F. Sanford; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Geo. Burch, Mrs. L. B. Opedyke and Mrs. C. D. Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Glenner; Cor. Sec., Miss Myra Mosher, Rec. Sec., Miss Lizzie Dickenson. It holds bi-monthly business and tea meetings, alternating with the Foreign Society.

Chas. C. Balliet was born in McEwensville, Pa., Nov. 30, 1863; and the first twenty years of his life was spent there. After getting an education he started out for himself, locating at Waterloo in the year 1883. Mr. Balliet began the sale of phonographs and supplies in a small way at first and, by judicious advertising, he has now a nice business established. He is agent for the Edison phonograph, gramophone, zophonophone and all kinds of talking machines, besides keeping a stock of all the latest records for each machine. He has shown an unusual ability as a wood worker, in the many articles of furniture he has made, all by hand, and each one in design and finish would do credit to the most modern machinery of to-day. Among these things are a sideboard, canopy bedstead, reclining settee, mantel, picture frames, etc. Among the most interesting work he shows is a large picture frame measuring outside $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet, inside $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ feet. It is made of small pieces of wood glued together. It contains over 8000 pieces, and the wood came from every country on the globe. There are 144 kinds of wood in this frame and each piece is numbered so that by consulting an index which he has he can tell just where each piece of wood came from. This piece of work occupied his time for over two years. Mr. Balliet is located at the Florentine Hotel where he supplies the demands for phonographic goods.

The First Clerk of Seneca county was Dr. Silas Halsey who served from April 2, 1804, the date of his appointment (with the interval of one year) to some time in 1809.

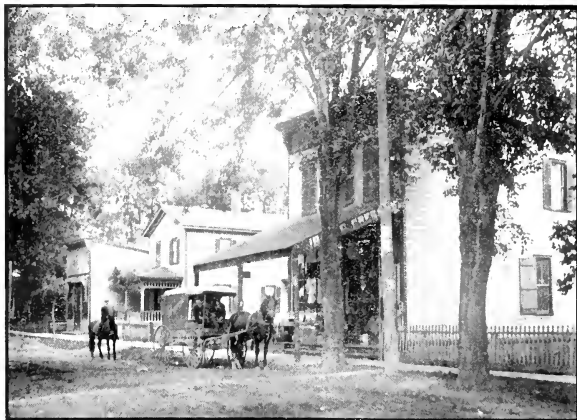
L. D. Fraker is located at No. 20 Main St. where he conducts a harness store in which can be found a full line of harnesses, whips, blankets, and robe, and a general line of horse supplies. Mr. Fraker makes a specialty of a light, fine harness, and, having over 30 years' experience in the building of harnesses, he is enabled to tell when a harness leaves his store, that there is satisfaction in it. He came to Waterloo in 1867 and from that time his increased business has anchored him to Waterloo. He was born in Taberg, Oneida Co., on Oct. 22, 1835, but very soon after his birth his people moved to Lowville, Lewis Co. Here he attended school until at the early age of 10 years he went to work on a farm and when 15 years old commenced to learn the harness maker's trade with S. C. Boyce of Lowville. He was with him for seven years and then went to Constableville working there at his trade for about 20 years, or until 1897, when he came to Waterloo. So that since his 15th year he has worked as a harness maker and his work testifies that he has mastered his trade. At Constableville in 1878 he married Miss Hattie F. Thayer. They have three children, one girl, Leone B., and two boys, Reese M. and Harold J. Mr. Fraker is an active member of the L. O. O. F. and also a member of Ethna Hook and Ladder and Fire Patrol Co., and at one time its assistant foreman.

Boys Club.—On April 20, 1903, the Boys Messenger Club, No. 1, of the state of New York, was organized with twenty boys, as charter members, in the Presbyterian church of Waterloo. The plan of organization is simple, and is that followed, with some modifications, in Massachusetts, Indiana and other states. Its members are boys of from ten to fifteen years of age who are members of the Sunday school. Its object is "to help the boys to help themselves by helping others, and so to develop an earnest Christian life among its members." It will seek to develop an interest in missionary work, and to use the boys in such local messenger service in connection with the church and Sunday school as may be needed. It holds regular semi-monthly meetings, and for the present the pastor is its manager. It is confidently expected that other clubs will be organized in the state. The work has been undertaken with the cordial approval of the state Sunday school superintendent.



Borrowed cut.

C. C. BALLIETT.



B. H. & L. C. Photo. ISAAC G. GREGORY'S STORE AND PROPERTY ON SWIFT STREET.

Isaac G. Gregory is a resident and business man of Waterloo who gives the credit of having made for himself a place among the prominent citizens, and who has control and won more than his fair share of public confidence. He was the youngest son of Henry and Lucina Gregory and was born



B. H. & L. C. Photo. M. L. Van Kirk, Architect.
ISAAC G. GREGORY'S RESIDENCE ON CHURCH STREET.



Borrowed Photo. J. B. MONGIN.

in Somersetshire, England, July, 1850. When he was less than three years old his father died, leaving a wife, four sons and two daughters to battle with the world. It was during the winter of 1854 that his mother came to this country with her family and located at Waterloo; shortly after, opening a grocery near the place where her son is now in business. Mr. Gregory received his education in the schools of Waterloo and by closely applying himself while there, procured a better education than many others who had more advantages than he. It was while he was sixteen years of age that he commenced to work in his mother's store and soon he had shown the ability to take full charge; and eventually his mother retired. Mrs. Gregory was then able to enjoy a well earned rest, being in the best of health until a few days before her death which occurred in April, 1894, when she was at the age of 85 years. Mr. Gregory was assisted in his business by his elder sister, Mary, who took a decided interest

and active part until her death in June, 1894. In 1875 he was married to Sarah A., the youngest daughter of John and Eliza Bisdee of Waterloo. Mrs. Gregory died March 14, 1894, leaving besides her husband, four children, Keith Sumner, Paul Bisdee, Mildred Alice and Henry Raymond. Keith Sumner graduated from the United States Military Academy, June 11, 1903, and is now a 2nd Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Mildred Alice has been attending the last year, Miss Mason's school for young ladies at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Politically Mr. Gregory has always been an active republican and has served one term as village presi-

dent and two terms as far as Tarrytown is concerned, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the L. O. O. F.

Mr. Gregory is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church. His place of burial is located at 300 Swift St. He also owns the manse on the corner of the store and in addition has gained control of a number of tenement houses which bring him a good income.

J. B. H. Mongin, the leader of the republican party organization at present and for some years past in control of the politics of Seneca county, through his untiring and unwearying devotion to the principles of his party, has occupied a prominent place in giving to his county and senatorship district their proper respective positions in state and national affairs. For many years Seneca county was recognized as one of the banner democratic counties of the state. Mr. Mongin, comparatively a young man, organized a strong following and made a successful contest for control of the county organization in which he was effectively assisted by the active strong interests in every town in the county. In a short time by sheer force they reduced the possibilities of democratic success to a minimum, and succeeded in getting about what they were after. Since then the state leaders have recognized their claims to patronage and the county has been rewarded with appointments to positions of trust.

Mr. Mongin was born in Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1854, of French parentage, his father and mother having been born in the suburbs of Paris, France. His education was acquired in the public schools of Oswego, after which he entered into mercantile life with his father. Then he was in the milling business, a partner in Jenkins, Hoyer & Co., and afterwards, for ten years, of the firm of Hoyer & Mongin. For several years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego county, and of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Oswego.

In December, 1885, he removed to Waterloo and became one of the milling firm of Sweet, Mongin & Cook. From the beginning he was recognized as a factor not only in county and senatorial contests but in the several battles waged in the congressional districts, his experience gained in the strenuous political campaigns for which Oswego has been noted for years, serving himself and his party in Seneca county



Bell & LeClair, Photo.

J. B. MONGIN'S RESIDENCE.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
G. A. BELLOWES, M. D.

Geo. A. Bellows M. D. the son of Wm. I. and Caroline (Plater) Bellows, was born at Seneca Falls, June 6, 1836. He attended the public schools of that village until his thirteenth year, when he entered the Seneca Falls academy and by closely applying himself to his studies he passed the Regents' examinations two years later under the tutorship of Asper N. Hammond.

When sixteen years old he entered the employ of Perry VanKleeck, Druggist. It was there that under the instruction of Dr. Elias Lester he first commenced the study of medicine, a desire which had been in his heart for a long time now to be fulfilled. He soon afterwards went to Detroit and entered the office of Dr. E. A. Chapoton, where by the application of one who is determined to succeed, he graduated from the Detroit Medical College, March 15, 1881. The years 1874-80 were spent in service at St. Mary's Hospital.

On May 1, 1881 he commenced the practice of medicine in South Waterloo and in the house and office so long occupied by Drs. Patterson, Smith, Sternberg and A. A. Allenman. It was not from the fact that he was following in the wake of eminent physicians that his success was so marked but rather that by his geniality, by the confidence of the people and by the regard of others of his profession, he grew into the hearts of the people. But it is with truth said that he has courted success with much hard work and is fully deserving of the esteem which he has gained as a physician and citizen of Waterloo.

In 1882 he was appointed health officer of the towns of Fayette and Waterloo and was elected coroner the same year. In 1886 Gov. Hill appointed him coroner to fill a vacancy and in the fall of the same year was elected to that office. He was in 1885 appointed physician to the Seneca Co. Almshouse.

He is a member of American Medical Association, The New York State Medical Association and of the Seneca County Medical Association of which he was made President in 1887. He is also a member of Mystic Lodge No. 123, K. of P. of which he is Past Chancellor, of Waterloo tent No. 188 K. O. T. M. of which he is Medical Examiner, of Delphian Lodge No. 741 I. O. O. F., of The A. O. U. W. and of the

to a marked advantage. Possessing rare talent and organizer, he swept aside the hindrances placed and successfully assumed the duties which have been maintained ever since.

Mr. Mongin, now deputy secretary of the first entered public service of the state, a clerk and second deputy under Secretary of State John M. P. T. met. Then he was made first deputy under Secretary McDonough, the position to which he was appointed, in spite of many strong applicants, by the present Secretary of State O'Brien.

Mr. Mongin, in 1872, was married to Mrs. Caroline S. Hoyer of Oswego, and the couple have had ten children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Mongin having taken a warm interest in the welfare of the unfortunate class dependent on public care, was appointed by Gov. Morton one of the board of managers of the Willard State Hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, of which she has since been continuously a member, having been reappointed successively by Govs. Black, Roosevelt and Odell.

First School—In the town of Waterloo, then Union. In 1811 a log school house was erected on the farm of Asa Moore and Mr. Maria Remyed was engaged at a dollar a week and board a teacher.

First Mills.—The first saw and grist mills erected between Cayuga and Seneca lakes were built by Joseph Halsey three miles east of Lock third on Seneca lake.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

G. A. BELLOWES' RESIDENCE.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
C. B. BACON, M. D.

Waterloo Wheelmen. He is a member of the Section of the board of education, and has been since 1894.

Dr. Bellows was married Sept. 27, 1867, to Miss Hattie M. Palmer, of Seneca Falls, and they have one son, Lester W., who is now attending the Detroit College of Medicine from which his father graduated. Dr. Bellows is very fond of travel and when his duties permit, seeks pleasure in that way, having spent five winters in the Bermudas. He has always been a public spirited man and any enterprise for the good of the community has always received his hearty support regardless of the attitude of opposing elements.

Carroll B. Bacon, M. D. is deserving of mention as one of leading physicians of Waterloo. Locating here in the fall of '97 he commenced the practice of medicine and by careful attention and close application to business, at the same time keeping in touch with the work of eminent specialists outside, he has made for himself a place among the best of his profession in the town.

Dr. Bacon was born at Leyden, Lewis Co., Oct. 16, 1868. His early education was begun in the district school but soon afterward he attended the Boonville High School, graduating from there in 1888. His first year after leaving school was spent in teaching and in the fall of '89 he entered Hamilton College taking a straight classical course, graduating with honors as an A. B. Shortly after, he commenced a course of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1896 and from then until the fall of '97 practiced medicine in Constableville, at which time he located here in Waterloo. He has served four years on the Health Board and is now on his second year as physician at the County jail. Dr. Bacon is a member of The American Medical Association, The New York State Medical Association, Seneca Lodge No. 113 F. & A. M., Saletown Chapter, No. 174 R. A. M., Geneva Commandery, No. 29, Damascus Temple of Mystic Shriners of Rochester, Yah-nun-dah Sis Lodge of Perfection of Scottish Right Masons of Utica, Mystic Lodge No. 135 Knights of Pythias, and Waterloo Wheelmen Club; and is now treasurer of the Seneca Co. Medical Association.

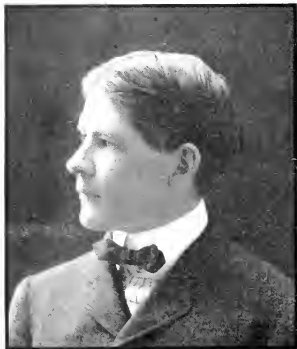
Dr. J. S. Dennison, who is one of the leading dentists in this section, is located in a splendidly equipped office in the Phoenix Block and for nearly 20 years has been a practicing dentist in Waterloo.

Mr. Dennison was born in Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1857. He received his education in the schools of his home town and in the Classical Union School of the same place. When quite young he showed an aptitude for dentistry and in 1881 went into the office of Dr. Eddington who died shortly afterward. The office passed into the hands of Dr. C. A. Shoenen and Mr. Dennison remained there until his preparatory work for a dental college was completed. In 1884 he entered the Medical and Dental department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. It was while here he was intimately associated with the Dr. Thos. Robinson, a man quite noted in Dental circles. In 1889 he was graduated and located shortly afterward in Waterloo, where he enjoys the patronage from a wide territory. He was one of the first in this section to introduce local anesthetics, in 1887 the use of electricity in extracting teeth and afterwards cocaine and others of like nature. On June 27, 1888 Mr. Dennison was married to Alice Borden Lane, of Waterloo. Their handsome residence, at No. 80 Main St., was erected in 1901. He is an active member of the board of trade. Is a member of Mystic Lodge 133 K. of P. of Seneca Lodge No. 113 F. & A. M., Saletown Chapter No. 174 R. A. M., Geneva Commandery No. 29 and of Damascus Temple of Mystic Shriners of Rochester. He is also a member of the Seventh Dist. Dental Society, of New York State. At present, Mr. Dennison is engaged in perfecting the new porcelain filling which will take the place of the unsightly gold filling, restoring the tooth as near as possible to its original appearance.

The Mary and Martha Mission Band of the Presbyterian church was organized Jan. 22, 1897 with ten active members and one honorary member. The object of the society is missionary work to aid in the spread of the gospel of Jesus throughout the world. Each member gives five cents a month. Meetings are held every two weeks. During the first year, with a membership of 19, \$3000 was given to missions, raised by contributions and a lawn party; also a box of second-hand toys was sent to a school. In 1898, with a membership of 29, \$2500 was raised by gifts



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
J. S. DENNISON, D. D. S.



Bella LeClere, Photo.
GEO. F. BODINE

and an entertainment. In 1894 \$2000.00 was given to the work, part of it the proceeds of a fair given. The number of members that year was 10. In 1900 there were only ten members and \$100.00 in money was given, but a box of things valued at \$100.00 was sent to the Indian school in South Dakota. The report for 1901 is nine members and \$85.00 in money and a box of \$4.00 in value sent to Logan, Utah, to a school among the Mormons. Fourteen members and \$45.00 given twice was the report for 1902. At present the society numbers only seven. Sewing is done at the meetings and a box will soon be sent to the school for mountain whites in West Virginia. Half of the amount annually given goes toward the support of a medical missionary in China, Dr. Mary T. Barnham, and half for the benefit of a school for Indians in Sitka, Alaska.

The Philathea class of the Waterloo Baptist Bible School. On June 10, 1901, Mrs. Cook's class met with Miss Ola Lincoln and organized a Philathea class. Mrs. Park was elected president, Miss Marguerite Hallsted vice-president, Miss Mary Randal secretary, Miss Lena Garrett assistant secretary, Miss Myrtle Baxter treasurer, Mrs. Cook teacher and Miss Ola Lincoln reporter. Twenty-five have united with the class since it organized. Some have gone to other fields, while still others have come to fill the vacancies. In September, 1902, Mrs. Cook resigned as teacher and Mrs. Bragg was chosen teacher by the class, which place she still occupies.

The Woman's Missionary Circle of the Waterloo Baptist church was organized Oct. 1, 1895, with eight members. The society is both home and foreign. Various studies have been taken up from time to time, such as "The Trip Around The World" and the "Home Mission Lessons," learning all we could about the work on the different fields. Sometimes paper on subjects such as "Missionary Aim and Scope," "Missionary Motive," "Organization of Mission," and others have been read by different members of the society.

The Baraca Bible Class of the Baptist church was organized Jan. 15, 1901, with fourteen members and during the two years of existence, has had enrolled forty-five names. Our platform is "Young men at work for young men, all standing by the Bible and the Bible school."

George Floyd Bodine, son of Joseph S. and Maria Jones Bodine, was born at Ovid, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1875. His first schooling was in the district school and afterwards at the Ovid High School from which he was graduated in 1896. Having conceived a liking for law he commenced a course in law at Cornell in the fall of 1896, graduating two years later, or in 1898, and was admitted to the bar in Jan., 1899. The following year he spent in the law office of Col. Manning and on Jan. 1, 1900, entered the firm of Perkins & Hayes, attorneys at Rochester, as managing clerk, a position which he gave up to care for an invalid brother, and the following year was spent in travel in the west. On his return east in 1901, he ran for the office of district attorney on the republican ticket being defeated by only 28, which fact substantiates his popularity in a county where the usual democratic majority is 100 to 200. He is an active member of Mystic Lodge, No. 135, K. of P.

Mr. Bodine is at present located in his office in the Farnsworth Block in Virginia St., where he has been since the fall of 1901, and where he enjoys a lucrative practice as an attorney at law.

King's Daughters—"Circle of the Cross."—On Monday evening Jan. 15, 1894, the young ladies of the Presbyterian church met with Miss Mina Dantz to organize a circle of King's Daughters. Mrs. Whitney Davis was chosen chairman of the meeting. "Circle of the Cross" was the name chosen for the society. The circle organized with a membership of fifteen. The following officers were elected for the first six months: President, Mina Dantz, Vice-President, Carrie Menges; Secretary, Minnie Miller; Treasurer, Emma Sande. The first work taken up to raise money was grating horse radish and a goodly sum of money was obtained. The season for that being over we made paper flowers and sold them. In the year



Borrowed Photos.
L. ACKER.

MRS. L. ACKER.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
L. W. FERENBAUGH.

S. H. FERENBAUGH.

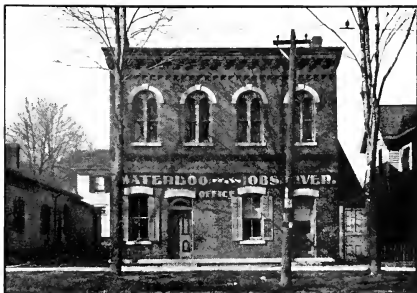
1805 the Circle vote 1800 a year for six years to assist a young man in our church in preparing for the ministry. In June, 1807, the Circle placed the new electric chandeliers in the church auditorium at a cost of \$175; also a little later, we gave \$05 to the session for purchasing individual communion cups. In 1807 we had a membership of twenty-eight. In 1809 the Circle took up the work of selling paper weights on which was a portrait of our pastor, Rev. W. S. Carter, also a picture of the church, over \$50 being raised, which we had promised the session. In 1900 we sent \$10 to the Galveston sufferers, beside helping poor families in our own community. In the year 1902 we pledged \$75 toward the new piano in the chapel, which we have finished paying. At the present time we have a membership of fifteen with the following officers: President, Miss Elliott; Vice President, Miss Brown; Secretary, Miss Culbertson; Treasurer, Miss Cone.

Louis W. Ferenbaugh was born in Canning, Steuben county, N. Y. His education was secured in the Union schools at Painted Post and Havana (now Montour Falls), and at the Academy in Watkins, N. Y. His journalistic life commenced in 1881, when he became Havana correspondent of the Elmira Daily Gazette. In 1883 his parents moved to Watkins and shortly after he became county correspondent for that paper. In 1887 he took charge of the local work on the Watkins Herald, which was then published by S. H. Ferenbaugh (his father). He took charge of the editorial work a few years later and continued in that position until February, 1896, with the exception of during the months of May and June, 1891, when he acted as city editor of the Coming Evening Chronicle, as a matter of accommodation for his personal friend, Ed. Mott, who is well known in journalism as

"Old Settler," and who desired him to assist him in the establishing of that paper. He was for many years the representative of the Associated Press for Schuyler county, and while residing at Watkins did considerable special work for the Elmira Telegram, Rochester Herald, Elmira Star and other papers. In 1880 he went to Oneonta, N. Y., and was for eight months editor and publisher of The Otsego Democrat and Oneonta Press. He has resided in Waterloo since February 14, 1898, and was one of the founders of the Waterloo Democrat and is now one of the proprietors and the editor of The Waterloo Observer. He is also the local correspondent of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle and continues to do much special writing for outside papers. Mr. Ferenbaugh was one of the original members of the New York State Democratic Editorial Association and is at present the Senior Vice President of that organization. He is a member of Centennial Lodge No. 447, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Oneonta, N. Y., member of Waterloo Tent, No. 188, Knights of the Macabees of Waterloo and a Past District Deputy Great Commander of that Order. He has always been active in Fire Department matters and was for eight years a member of Norman Steamer and Hose Co., of Watkins,

N. Y., serving three years as Secretary and Treasurer and two years as President, and is now an Honorary Member of that company, he is a member of Elma Hook and Ladder and Fire Patrol Co., of Waterloo, N. Y., and a life member of the C. O. S. Y. S. Volunteer Firemen's Association of Western New York, having been Secretary of that Association in 1900.

The Waterloo Observer is the oldest paper published in Seneca county, having been first issued in 1820, and has been published continuously ever since. It has always been Democratic in politics and is well known as a sterling Democratic newspaper and one of the best local papers in the county. Naturally it has had many different proprietors and editors during the seventy-six years of its publication. On March 5, 1898, the first issue of the Waterloo Democrat, the second Democratic paper and the third newspaper in Waterloo, made its appearance with S. H. & L. W. Ferenbaugh as editors and proprietors. As was to be expected it was soon demonstra-



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
THE WATERLOO OBSERVER BUILDING.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

M. L. Van Kirk, Architect.
MARTIN MALONEY'S RESIDENCE.

and that there was only room for one Democratic paper in the village and the Observer was purchased of Hon. William B. Clark by the proprietors of The Democrat, and the two papers were consolidated on September 1, 1876, being issued from the office occupied for many years past by The Observer. Since the consolidation much new material has been added to the office and it is now one of the best equipped newspapers and job printing offices in Seneca Co. The oldest copy of the Observer known to be in existence bears date of November 16, 1828, and is owned by Messrs. Ferenbaugh, who naturally value it very highly.

S. H. Ferenbaugh was born in Corning, Steuben county, N. Y. His education was secured in the Corning Academy. He learned the printing business in the office of the Corning Journal. In 1870 he founded the Painted Post, N. Y., Times and conducted the same for seven years. He moved to Havana (now Monticello Falls), in 1877 and founded The Democrat, which office was moved to Watkins in Nov., 1882, and the name of the paper changed to The Watkins Herald. This office was sold to John Corbett in 1876 and the name of the paper changed to the Watkins Review. Moving to Ontario he remained there two years and in February, 1898, moved to Waterloo, where, with his son, Louis W. Ferenbaugh, he established the Waterloo Democrat. Mr. Ferenbaugh is a member of Waterloo Post, No. 188, K. O. L. M.

Town Meetings

The capital of the Waterloo township is the town

of Junius (here as follows:

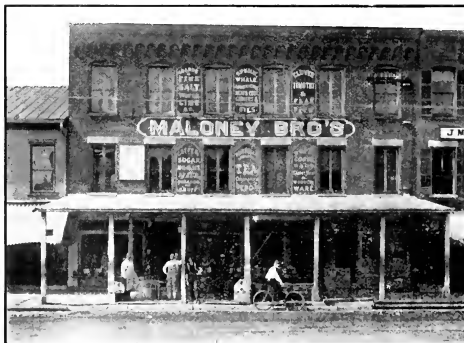
1804-05, at the house of Stephen Hooper, at the Kingdom, 1806 to 1810, at the house of Lewis Birdsall, at the Kingdom, 1811, at house of Jacob Chamberlain, at the Kingdom; 1812 to 1814, at the house of Gilbert Roberts, location not given, 1815, at the house of Lewis Birdsall, at the Kingdom, 1816, at the house of Pontius Hooper, at the Kingdom, 1817 to 1821, at the house of Jeremiah Decker, in the present town of Tyre, 1822, at the court house in Waterloo, 1823, place not mentioned, 1824, at the house of Jedediah Southwell, in the present town of Tyre. A special town meeting was held on Nov. 1, 1814, at the house of Asa Bacon, northwest of Waterloo village.

"Steadfast Circle." In October, 1902, the Steadfast Circle of the King's Daughters was organized in the Presbyterian church of Waterloo. It has 22 members with the following officers: President, Lily M. Clark, Vice President, Emma E. Garrison; Secretary, Elizabeth Ditzell; Treasurer, Pauline Allen.

The "Willing Workers Circle" was also organized in October, 1902, with Miss Carrie Pearson as leader, Cornelia Webster, secretary and Emma Bishop, treasurer.

First Birth in Waterloo. The daughter of Miriam and Job Smith. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of Ebez Gorham and her husband after coming to Waterloo followed the occupation of a tinker and peddler.

First Judge in Seneca county. John Knox.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

MALONEY BROS. GROCERY

George M. Pay, proprietor of the Florentine, has an experience of over 25 years keeping hotel, and he knows how to give his guests that care and attention which make them feel at home. Several years ago, before coming to this country, he was in the hotel business in Germany and France. Coming over here he at different times conducted an hotel in Pittsburg, Pa., Toronto, Canada and Rochester, N. Y. In April, 1902, being pleased with the general arrangement of the De Witt house in this village and its availability for trade, he leased the property and gave it the name of the Florentine. Besides the main building, with office, bar room, parlors, dining room and guest chambers, there is a large two-story house, an annex, which, with its large hall, sitting rooms and suites offers splendid conveniences for families who are guests of the house. Mr. Pay keeps everything about the place in good order, his most stringent rule being absolute cleanliness in all appointments with which the house is complete.

and considerable tracts of bare land, principally whortleberries. Across the river the Seneca, Cayuga and Seneca nations purchased their reservation during the last time for 4000.

It was low, marshy ground, and abounding in low pools or ponds, but containing nothing of value. They were turned by means of sawing up cottonwood, brush and stone, built dikes, built levees. On the channels of the river from the lake. Homesteads were considerable stretches of oak, poplar, maple and bass wood.

The Indian settlement on the north side of the other permanent towns of the Indian reservation immediately surrounded by open fields, in which they raised corn and vegetables. There were also orchards of apples and peaches.

It was here that the Cayuga and Seneca met in conference, squinting about the canal for an elevation overlooking the river which is now at the foot of Locust street. Six large oak trees



Bell & LeClere, Photo. THE FLORENTINE HOTEL, GEORGE M. PAY, Proprietor.

The Florentine from Elisha Street.

The Office.

The Dining Room.

The Florentine from the RR. Station.

Skoiyase. The Indian village of Skoiyase, now the site of Waterloo, was one of the most important of the Cayuga Indian villages. The spelling and definition of many authorities differ. Schauyus, i. e., running [very fast] water, was the most common. The English and Dutch terms were respectively Skaigee, long falls, and Shaiyus, large falls. Other orthography used are Schoyerre, Scawwage, Sauwaga, Schuyers and Skiawayes. Skoiyase, place of whortleberries, was the most generally accepted name (pronounced Skoies).

Skoiyase was the great fishing market town of the Cayugas and the actual site of the permanent village was on the north shore of the river on high and dry ground, where grew an abundance of large timber

said to have been planted there at the time that the Iroquois came together for a council looking to their protection when in 1715 Champlain led a war party of French and Hurons against the Senecas. Champlain after an attack on the Seneca fort retreated, following the Seneca river and crossing the Oswego river at Phoenix. See Champlain at Waterloo. The Iroquois, then, with good reason, expected a renewed attack and following Champlain as far as Skoiyase, came together here for conference. That was nearly three centuries ago. The knoll in the village is still pointed out as the place where a conference was held, and where some of the oaks still stand.

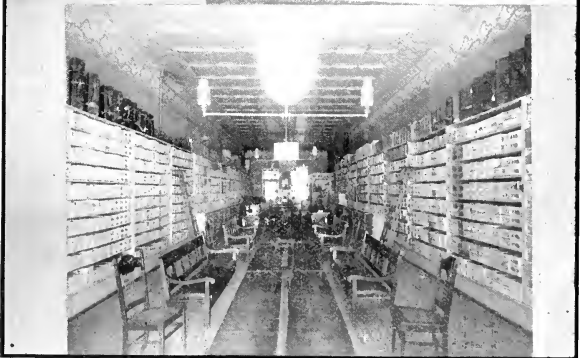
Skoiyase in many respects is a place of rare historical interest. As late as 1815 Col. Horace E. Gustin saw traces of the fish ponds above referred to, and he says that remains of the eel weirs lasted for years

other times. At the time of Sullivan's expedition in 1759, the ponds were intact. They included both small and large ponds, and pools dug out of the south side of the river. The houses were made by clearing a small space in the middle of the river portage, and building a frame of logs of heavy stone, and leaving an entrance opening into one into which the logs were laid, leaving the channels on the right and left, and cutting all passage down the river into the pond, and down the river with the current and followed an ancient tradition in that manner.

Looking down the river, the south side of the

The great numbers of various kinds of fish that were caught here, including salmon, catfish and bass, as well as eel, brought together the Indians for catching them, many families of Indians from the east and west. Putting up their wigwag for temporary use they spent days at a time getting out the fish and curing and stringing them. Said then the springs near the foot of Cayuga Lake, was used for curing the fish, then being strung on poles and hung in the sun after which they were ready for transportation with the families returning home.

Speaking of these fish ponds Col. H. L. Gaston



Bella LeClare, Photo.
E. N. ANDREWS.

The Salesroom

E. N. ANDREWS' SHOE STORE

to me where, soft low ground made digging easy and the water was turned into them through artificial channels, which passed on and like mill race, emptied of the river below. The water passing out of the pond over a hollow left the rock stranded above the water in the pond, and to me. The outlet of large pond for other kind of fish were provided by barrier of brush. They were were also made by damming the stream with barrier of brush, leaving in the center of the river, like channel, across the Indian caught fish in big lot.

The fish ponds were irregular in shape but of circular, sometimes rather oblong form from twenty to thirty feet in diameter.

E. N. Andrews was born in the town of Preston, Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1832, was educated at the Oxford Academy. In 1852 he went into the store of E. W. Allen, at Pithier, N. Y. In 1853 he became the partner of E. B. Record in the hardware business in Pithier. On Dec. 26th, 1857, he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Record, and the February following, located at Funkhous, Chenango Co., N. Y., opening a

general store where he built up an extensive trade. Being a popular democrat of his town and meriting the esteem of his fellow townsmen he was elected supervisor and served his term, when he was renominated but declined to run. He is a member of the Congregational church, one of the board of deacons and is alive to the interests of the church. On May 1st, 1897 Mr. Andrews met with heavy losses by fire and the September following came to Waterloo where he has since built up a large trade, having one of the largest and best kept boot and shoe stores in Central New York. He was one of the promoters of the local Board of Trade recently organized and the board have recognized his active interest by making him its president. He is an active Mason and a member of Seneca Lodge No. 113 F. & A. M.

Elias Vair, the editor and publisher of "The News," is a native of Waterloo, where he has resided nearly his entire life time. He was educated in the Union and High Schools of Waterloo. At the age of 16 he went to Belleville, Ont., where he served a three years apprenticeship in the "Intelligencer" printing

the Butler prize of \$30 for the best composition of the meeting of that year, being one of thirty contestants. In 1899, he represented this association, in a delegate capacity, at the National Editorial Association convention held at Portland, Oregon. Mr. Vair, until 1905, never held political office. He was then elected village president. He has, however, frequently represented his town in county conventions, and was a delegate to the Saratoga convention that nominated Governor Roosevelt. He was also a member of the platform committee of that convention. He is a member of Seneca Lodge No. 113, F. & A. M., Salem Town Chapter No. 173, R. A. M., and president of the Waterloo Wheelmen.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church, following others that had gone before, was organized Sept. 9, 1873, under the direction of Mrs. Horatio Warner, a life long missionary worker, with a few other ladies. The officers for the year were Mrs. R. G. Smith president, Mrs. Septimus Swift vice president, Mrs. Horatio Warner secretary, Mrs. F. B. Clark treasurer and fifteen collectors.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

THE SENECA COUNTY NEWS.

The Composing Room.

The Office.

Press and Job Room

office, then and now owned by the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K. C. B., ex Prime Minister of Canada. Upon the completion of his apprenticeship, he returned to New York state and found employment upon the "Catholic Times," a religious paper published at Waterloo by the Rev. Louis A. Lambert, celebrated for the authorship of the "Notes on Ingersoll." Later he was employed in a like capacity upon the "Seneca County News," then under the proprietorship of its founder. In the fall of 1880, he was engaged by "The Courier," of Seneca Falls, N. Y., on which journal he did his first reportorial work. In the spring of 1884 he purchased the Port Byron, N. Y., "Chronicle," which he held until September of 1885, and then sold for the purpose of taking a part ownership in the "Seneca County News," which plant he now owns and controls in its entirety. Mr. Vair is a charter member of the State Republican Editorial Association, and at the present time a vice president of that organization. He is also a member of the New York State Press Association, and, in 1894, won

In the spring of 1880 Miss Olmstead went from this church as a missionary to Utah and was finally stationed at Richfield, a town entirely Mormon. For eleven years this society with other societies of the Presbytery paid her salary. At the same time the society also contributed to the support of Mrs. Whiting in Pekin, China, and the next year took a scholarship of \$5000 a year in Mrs. Whiting's school, which supported a Chinese girl through her school course. Little "Peach Blossom" was assigned to the society and to her they sent the English name of Sara Kuehland. There have been many changes during these thirty years not only among the officers but among the members of the society, but we are doing much the same work as then. We contribute to the salary of our missionary to Stam, Mrs. Dunlap, and to Miss Kyle of Utah and this year sent a barrel of clothing to the Industrial school at Asheville, N. C.

First Postmaster of Junius was Lewis Birdsall who had his office in his tavern, two and a half miles east of Waterloo.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
WM. B. CLARK.

FRANK M. CLARK.

Wm. B. Clark. In publishing the *Souvenir of Waterloo*, the credit for the enterprise and condition found here, is given to those who are deserving of it, and it is gathered from reliable sources that perhaps no one of its residents should have more of that credit than Hon. William B. Clark. From him alone we can gather but few of the many instances in which he has shown his deep interest in the affairs of his home town and of his many acts of kindness to those less fortunate than himself. The business enterprises in which he was openly engaged, he has given the author privilege to publish, but the fact that his many acts of charity and kindness he wishes to be as a sealed book so the uninformed should take no credit from him, nor will it for he will some time receive his reward. He was born June 9, 1835, in the town of Thompson, Sullivan Co., on a farm. His earlier education was in the district schools, and later in 1850 when he moved to Waterloo he attended the schools here. After leaving school he learned the machinist trade with Tait and Lattinett but having a taste for mercantile affairs he went into the drug business in this place now occupied by the Miller Barber shop. He was three years in this business. He next engaged in the boot and shoe business in the store now occupied by O. C. Conn and afterwards was interested in a tailor and furnishing store. In 1860 he engaged in the manufacture of wheels and this business has had his close attention from that time

on. This line of wheels have come to be known in every state in the union and the Clark Wheel Works are now said to be the oldest concern now engaged in that business in the United States. Although his manufacturing business demanded much of his time yet Mr. Clark has been interested in several other concerns, among them the dry goods business under the firm name of Clark & Draper, in the store now occupied by F. M. Garrison, and the Wilson Yeast & Manufacturing Co. of which he was one of the organizers. In 1882 he was elected president of the village and was complimented by reelection, and in 1884 he was elected member of the assembly. It was while he was president of the village that he was instrumental in getting the J. O. Spencer & Son machine shop to locate here and in organizing the Waterloo Wagon Co. of which he has been a director ever since. For 20 years he has been one of the board of trustees in the Presbyterian church and for 20 years chairman of the said board. He is a trustee of the Historical society of Waterloo and was president of the society until his eyesight obliged him to resign.

Mr. Clark has been a director in the Cortland Wagon Co. for twelve years, and also a director of the First National Bank for six years.

In 1857 Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Charlotte M. Crosby, daughter of Platt Crosby and their home is the handsome brick residence of No. 63 Main st.

Frank M. Clark who was born in Waterloo, Oct. 22, 1860, is the only son of William B. and Charlotte M. Clark.

After receiving his education in the schools of Waterloo at the age of 17 years he took the responsible position of business manager of the Clark Wheel Works, a place which he has held ever since. The wide reputation which the Clark wheels have attained throughout the country is due, without question, to his ability as manager and to his aim to supply the trade with goods which stand the test of



Bell & LeClere, Photo. THE CLARK WHEEL WORKS

time and at prices which mean only a live and let live profit.

Mr. Clark has acquired some prominence in the musical circle of Waterloo, he having organized the choir in the Presbyterian church over 15 years ago and has been choir master ever since. He was organizer of the Symphony club here in 1901, composed of 60 voices, which acquired considerable prominence. He was also the organizer of the Ladies Symphony Quartette which group is shown elsewhere.

In 1880 he was united in marriage to Miss Adèle T. Jewett, only daughter of Albert Jewett, of Seneca Falls. They have four children, one daughter, Marcia A. and three sons, Willis W., Platt C. and William B. Jr., all of whom show musical ability. Mr. Clark's home at No. 118 Main St. is a musical paradise having more attraction for him in his leisure time than club or lodge room have for many.

ence throughout this section of the photographic studio. He is an active member of the Modern Woodmen, of which he is now presiding officer.

Mr. Harry W. Le Clear was born in Jackson, Mich., and enjoys the distinction of belonging to a family of photographers, his father, uncle and brothers all of whom are or have been in this business. Previous to his location in Waterloo he had studios in Jackson, Lansing and Grand Rapids, Mich., and his work here has demonstrated that few in the state if any can turn out finer work than he. He is a Mason, Knight Templar and belongs to Panaceus Temple of Mystic Shriners. He is a member of Auburn Lodge B. P. O. E. No. 464, of Auburn and of the K. of P. In each he is active in their interests. Bell & Le Clear's studio has recently been refitted, re-furnished and considerable paraphernalia added for making it one of the most modern in Central New York. (By mistake Le Clear is spelled Le Clere in other places.)



BELL & LECLEAR, ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHERS

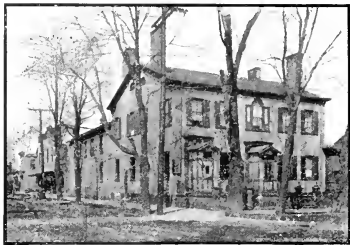
Who did the Souvenir Viewing and Portraiture
G. Pierson Bell.
Harry W. LeClear.

Reception Room from the Interior.

Bell & LeClear, photographers and opticians, deserve credit for the photos used in the Waterloo Souvenir. Their portraits, interior work, street views, etc., testify to their ability to turn out good work. Their studio and parlors, located in the Phoenix block, have been occupied for the same line of business for over 30 years. The present partnership was formed four years ago to do a photographing and optical business, and each one being a specialist in his line has made a business in which neither line has suffered but rather has increased to large proportions.

Mr. G. Pierson Bell was born in Waterloo and has always lived here. He is a graduate of South Bend Optical School and the optical part of the business is looked after entirely by him. His ability to fit glasses scientifically has brought him into promi-

Bear's Mill The manner in which Samuel Bear's grist mill was erected is told as follows: The brothers Yost whom he had brought from Pennsylvania worked out the posts and girts, sills and plates and then found the neighborhood inadequate to supply men for raising the bents. One of the Yosts while at church at Geneva mentioned his predicament to the pastor and on the following Sunday after services, the clergyman raised a party from his congregation who went to Skoyase in boats and before night had the last bent in place and the whole frame pinned together. The pastor said that a work of such necessity to the community called for every man who could go and assist, even on Sunday. It was in the spring of 1794, that Bear put up the first structure, a log mill and the above incident, although the date is not given must have been very soon after, when he replaced the log with a frame structure.



Bell & Letchere, Photo.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Waterloo is without question one of the oldest national banks organized. It was originally the Sumner Co. Bank which was organized March 12, 1853, but was converted to a National Bank March 10, 1864, receiving its first national charter April 6, 1864. On Feb. 24, 1883, the financial condition of the Bank warranted the extension of its charter and on Feb. 24, 1903, its charter was again re-extended, its charter number being 768. Its capital is \$1,000,000, and it ranks among the best banking houses in Central New York. Its directors are all capable business men and deserve credit for the financial standing of the Bank as it is today. The financial support which the Bank has lent to worthy and responsible concerns, both of

manufacturing and mercantile character, has done not a little to build up and promote industry in Waterloo. Its present directors are: Francis Bacon, president; Jas. H. Haslett, vice president; Herbert R. Becker, cashier; Chas. D. Becker and Chas. P. Terwilliger.

Original Land Owners of Waterloo village. The first owners of land on the site of the village of Waterloo, purchased from the state, were the following:

John McKinstry on March 3, 1802, was deeded the Skoyase reservation on the north side of the river for \$2.50 per acre, on a bond and mortgage for ten years at six per cent.

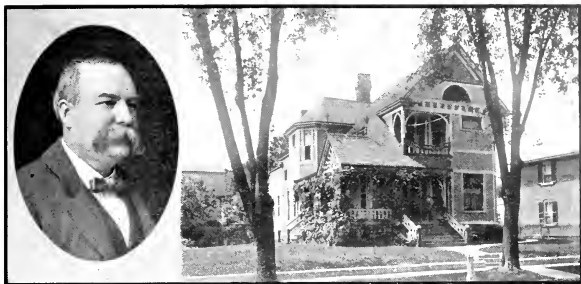
Samuel Bear leased lot four, the Skoyase reservation on the south side of the river, from the Indians and made a settlement in 1792. He purchased the 100 acres along the river of the state on March 27, 1794 for \$300, the actual price in the bond executed in 1805, being \$275.

John McLean on Feb. 29, 1822, made the final payment on this purchase. The remaining 300 acres of the south side lot (No. 4) or reservation was sold by the state at public auction Feb. 25, 1838, in subdivisions. The purchasers were: John Watkins, subdivisions Nos. 1 (103.6 acres) and 2 (60 acres) the first for \$775 and the second for \$480; Lodowick Miller, No. 3 (106 acres), \$231; Ephraim Bear, No. 4 (133 acres), \$532. The state reserved 50 acres off the south west corner for the cost of the survey. William, James and Henry Wuchter finally purchased the lands of John Watkins and the patents issued in final payments for the two lots went to them. Miller and Bear duly received their patents.



Bell & Letchere, Photo.

INTERIOR OF THE BANK**THE CASHIER'S OFFICE.**



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
F. M. SCHOTT.

Adjacent to the McKinsty tract is a plot patented on the west to Captain Michael Dunning and on the east to Col. Lewis Atayataghought. The tract of the latter consisted of lot No. 98, granted to him from the military tract, embracing 600 acres. Atayataghought, whose English name was Louis-Cook, was a conspicuous supporter of the revolutionists and was appointed lieutenant colonel in the American army. He also was granted land in the village of Seneca Falls and in the towns of Tyrone and Junius, nearly 3000 acres in the county. Next to the Bear patent, south of the river, the earliest allotment of land went to Maj. James Bosworth, Peter Dumas and Samuel Potter, revolutionary soldiers, as bounty lands. Dennis McGuire and Wm. Thompson secured the titles to Dumas' and Potter's tracts, probably having bought out their rights in advance of the issue of the patents, which was the case with many revolutionary soldiers who had lands allotted to them [See article on Military Tract].

F. M. Schott was born in Waterloo on Dec. 25, 1852. He attended the schools of the place until the time he commenced learning the trade of a cigar maker, a trade which he learned in all its details and he soon was manufacturing cigars on his own account. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Mr. James Kelly under the firm name of Kelly & Schott. Under this head the business continued to grow as the demands of the trade increased. The selling was done by Mr. Kelly who spent the greater portion of his time on the road while Mr. Schott personally supervised the manufactory. In May, 1900, this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Kelly retiring on account of ill health and old age, the business being retained by Mr. Schott. Mr. Schott is considered an excellent judge of tobaccos which he buys in large quantities and this ac-

F. M. SCHOTT'S RESIDENCE.

counts for the excellence of his cigars. A cigar made today is like one made a year ago. His manufactory occupies Nos. 8 & 9 on St. and adjoining it, No. 82, is occupied by him as a retail store where may be had both foreign and domestic cigars, besides a full line of tobaccos, pipes, etc.; he also has the sale of magazines and daily papers in fact all the leading periodicals, a department which is looked after mainly by F. L. Schott, a son of F. M. Schott. Mr. G. A. Feller, a son-in-law of Mr. Schott, is traveling salesman and the most of his time is spent on the road selling cigars.

Central Block. The first brick business building in Waterloo containing nine stores was built in 1827 by several parties, viz: Caleb Fairchild built No. 1, the east store, John Stewart No. 2, Lee & Dodge No. 3, Jesse Fitch No. 4, Augustus Elder No. 5, Howe & Lee No. 6, W. A. Strong No. 7, Reuben Swift No. 8 and John De Yoe No. 9.



Borrowed Photo.

F. M. SCHOTT'S RETAIL DEPARTMENT.



Bell & LeClere, Photo

THE VOUGH PIANO.

Containing the patent changeable pitch action, which changes the pitch from standard to concert, and vice versa at the will of the performer.

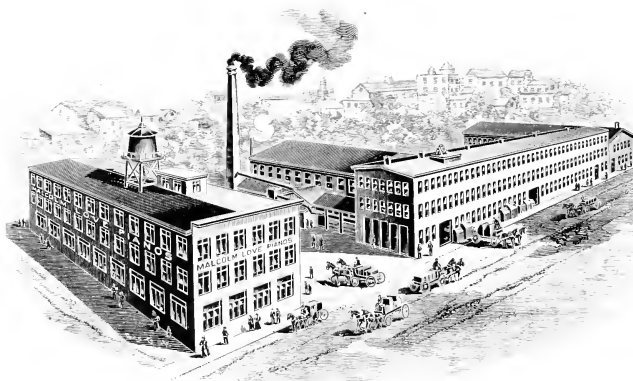
Seneca Observer. The first number of the Seneca Observer for November 22, 1897. On November 1, 1898, Loring Gould became editor and proprietor, and on October 30, 1899, it passed into the hands of Wood, Riley & Knox.

high grade first class instrument in all respects, and can be changed instantly by the performer from Standard Pitch to Concert Pitch, and vice versa, simply by "pushing the button," thus making this piano suitable for vocal and orchestral work.

Vough Piano Company is incorporated under the laws of the state of New York with a capital stock of \$50,000, and is officered as follows: William C. Vough, president; John Beckenice, president; Charles D. Becker, secretary and treasurer.

This company has purchased the entire plant and property formerly of the Waterloo Organ Company, and later owned and operated by the First National Bank as trustee for the bondholders of the Waterloo Organ Co. from whom such purchase was made. The plant is now in full operation, confined strictly to the manufacture of the Malcolm Love and Alexander Pianos, together with an entirely new creation called the "Vough Changeable Pitch Piano," which was designed and patented by Wm. C. Vough, the president of the company.

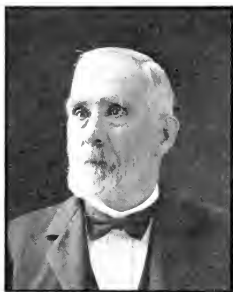
This is a magnificent



THE VOUGH PIANO CO.'S FACTORY

Is modern and specially adapted for the manufacture of high grade pianos. It is finely equipped, well lighted, scientifically heated and admirably ventilated.

The personnel of the firm consists of practical business men well trained in their respective departments. Their one aim is to conduct their business on lines of the strictest integrity, having the interests of their customers as much in view as their own.

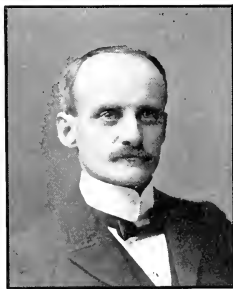


SETH J. GENUNG.

Seth J. Genung was born upon a farm in Mills Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1826. His father, whose name was Azariah, was born in 1788, and died in 1888, having lived a full century. His mother's name was Olive Walker, who died in 1872 in her 81st year. Seth J. was the sixth child of a family of nine children whose names in the order of their birth were Cornelius, Fanny, Elmer, Charles F., DeWitt C., Seth J., Dwight and Delos, twins, and Azariah O. The following are now living: Elmer, residing in Steuben county, Charles F., who lives in the west, Seth J. of Waterloo, Dwight of Potter, Pa., and Azariah O. of Steuben Co. Mr. Genung, in his early years, attended the district schools of Yates and Steuben counties, where he acquired a fair education and upon reaching his sixteenth year engaged with Mr. E. G. Hopkins of Penn Yan, a prominent business man and cabinet maker. When he had thoroughly mastered the cabinet makers' trade under Mr. Hopkins, he came to Waterloo and worked at his trade until the year 1857, when seeing the opportunity for a business venture he opened an undertaking and furniture establishment with Stephen Stillwell as partner, the style of the firm being Stillwell & Genung, a partnership which lasted ten years, or until 1867. From 1869 until 1871 the firm was Genung & Epler, when it was changed to Genung & Nugent and remained so until the year 1874 and from which time Mr. Genung was alone in the business until 1887 when his son, Charles V. was admitted into partnership with him and with whom he has been associated ever since.

In 1847 Mr. Genung was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Williams, who died in 1877, leaving four children, Mrs. Edward Nugent, Miss Chas. V. Webster, Chas. A. Genung, all of Waterloo, and Mrs. W. F. Pelton of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1886 Mr. Genung was married to Mrs. Anna M. Smith of Waterloo.

Mr. Genung's success from the start in his business is borne out by the fact that from 1857 to 1887 he had officiated at the burial of 4,000 persons, and from that year Sept. 1, until Jan. 1, 1903, the firm have had 2,000 persons for burial. He was probably one of the first who commenced the manufacture and use of cloth covered caskets, an idea which was soon taken up and now the cloth caskets are almost universally used. While not an active politician he has always adhered to the principles of democracy and has always been well informed on political matters. As a resident of the town he has always been alive to its interests, welcoming any project whereby the interests of the town would be enhanced.



CHAS. A. GENUNG.

Mr. Genung is a member of Seneca Lodge, No. 113, F. & A. M., Salicetown Chapter, No. 173, R. A. M., and Geneva Commandery, No. 26, K. T. It is with much pleasure that Mr. Genung displays a gold medal upon which are inscribed the following: "Seth J. Genung, 1852-1902. Presented by Seneca Lodge, No. 113, F. & A. M., in commemoration of his fiftieth anniversary as a member. Dated Dec. 29, 1902." It was presented to him at a commemoration of Seneca Lodge, where over 100 had gathered in honor of his anniversary and at which time a banquet was spread after which speeches were made by those who had come from Seneca Falls, Geneva, and other places. The music was furnished by the Seneca Falls Quartette, all of which was in honor of his 50 years in masonry. In these later years the care of the business has been taken from his shoulders by the activity of his son, Chas. A., although he is still much interested in all modern developments pertaining to his business.

Chas. A. Genung, son of Seth J. and Sarah A. Genung, was born Aug. 11, 1861. He attended the Waterloo Union School until his 14th year, and in 1880 he was well fitted to take his place in the struggle of the world. Engaging with the Waterloo Organ Co. he filled a position with them for two years and then engaged with Ryan & McDonald with whom he remained until Jan. 1, 1884, when he accepted a position with the Holly Manufacturing Co., of Lockport, as a pattern maker, remaining with them until July, 1887, a connection which he was obliged to sever on account of ill health. He returned to Waterloo and entered into partnership with his father under the firm name of S. J. Genung & Son, with whom he has been associated ever since as business manager, and in the past few years has taken upon himself most of the cares of the business. That Mr. Genung has made a close and careful study of the art of embosming and become highly proficient in that art is proven by the fact that at the organization of the New York State Embalmers' Association in 1900, he was chosen as its president, which office he has held ever since. Mr. Genung declined a reelection tendered to him by the New York State Embalmers' Association this year and accepted the position of trustee. He is frequently called to different parts of this and other states to lecture and demonstrate his advanced ideas in regard to the art of embosming.

On Sept. 3, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice S. Smith, daughter of the late Henry Smith, and to them have been born three children, Namie Curtis, Seth Nugent and Charles Henry.

In 1891 Mr. Genung purchased the site where once stood the Twin Bros. yeast cake factory which was burned in 1874, which building was once used as a school, but previous to that was what was known as the Mansion House, one of the oldest hotels in the state. Upon this site Mr. Genung erected the well arranged, convenient and handsome building which he occupies as a residence in part, the rest being fitted with show rooms, office and a chapel.

As a business man Mr. Genung, by his pleasing manner and affable way makes friends of those who in misfortune are obliged to ask his services. In public matters Mr. Genung has always shown himself ready to further any project in the interest of Waterloo. He is a member of Seneca Lodge, No. 113, F. & A. M., Salentown Chapter, No. 173, R. A. M., Geneva Commandery, No. 26, K. T., Mystic Lodge, No. 135, K. of P., Delphian Lodge, No. 751, I. O. O. F., Waterloo Tent, No. 188, K. O. T. M., and Hose Co. No. 1. His popularity in these different bodies is seen by the honors conferred upon him as past master of Seneca

finally embalming a body and producing not even a mummy in a perfect state of disinfection and preservation which up to that time had been a great difficulty and not an impossibility. Mr. Genung also has other specimens illustrating his theory, among which are an alligator, monkey, dogs etc. Anyone who is curious to see specimens of this kind should see them at Mr. C. A. Genung of Waterloo, N. Y.

Indian Towns near Waterloo, where the Cayugas and Senecas lived in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Cayugas, the fourth of the Five Nations, and the Senecas, the fifth, at the middle of the period after the white man's arrival occupied the two north sides of Cayuga lake, the Senecas, the Cayugas and tributary valleys. The easternmost town of the Senecas was twenty miles west of Geneva. A century or more later, about the time the pioneers arrived in Seneca county, the Senecas had extended their village to Seneca lake and they then occupied both sides of that lake.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

S. J. GENUNG & SON, UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.

M. L. Van Kirk, Architect.
The Chapel.

Lodge, past chancellor commander of Mystic Lodge and senior past grand of Delphian Lodge. He has also been foreman of Hose Co. No. 1, and is now their treasurer.

Rare Mummies. I had often wondered about the Egyptian mummies and how they looked, and while engaged in conversation with Mr. C. A. Genung at his undertaking parlors the other day, our talk drifted toward that subject. "What, never saw a mummy?" said Mr. Genung. "Just come with me; I'll show you one." Thinking I was up against a joke and that I had best submit gracefully, I went with him, but it was no joke. Mr. Genung exhibited a human dead body in a perfect state of preservation, it having been embalmed by him on March 23, 1890, or over four years ago; by one arterial injection and by that only. It has now reached a state of perfect mummification, equalling that of any Egyptian or Peruvian mummy and certainly proves the practicability of his studies along this line. Since 1868 he had been a firm advocate of the possibility of scientific

The chief Seneca towns were,

Otiogouen, three and one-half miles south of Union Springs, was the earliest known capital of the Cayugas. Here was located the Jesuit mission of St. Joseph. Cayuga Castle, which was in fact the name for a group of villages, was the name afterwards given to the site of Otiogouen.

Tsonnougou, the capital of the Senecas, stood on the west bank in the westerly bend of Honeye creek two miles north of Honeye falls, town of Mendon, Monroe county. The Jesuit mission of La Conception was here.

Gandagara, the other chief town of the Senecas, St. Jacques or St. James mission, was then on Boughton Hill, one mile south of Vinton, Ontario county.

Gandaugarae, St. Michel's mission, was three and one-half miles south of Boughton Hill.

Gandachiragon, St. Jean's mission, on the west bank of Hendlock creek near Lima, N. Y.

The other Cayuga towns in the seventeenth century were:—

Thiohero, St. Stephen's Jesuit mission, an Indian town of importance, occupied the west shore of Cayuga outlet, near the end of the present railroad bridge. Near this place were salt springs where the Cayugas, and a century later the Senecas, came for salt. This town was where the Cayugas kept their prisoners taken from the Hurons and Andastogues, the northern tribes, by whom it was largely settled.

Ontonare, St. René's mission, was on the west bank of Seneca river, two and one-half miles directly east from the village of Savannah. This, like Skoyase, a century later, was the fishing village of the Cayugas.

Thiohero then consisted of two large houses, and several small ones. Its name, "place of the rushes" was also applied to the lake. It was also called Choharo and Samuo.

Gewawga (Union Springs) was the next south, and beyond was the Cayuga group, viz:

Cayuga Castle, on the north shore of Gully brook, Upper Cayuga across the stream and Cayuga or Old Town (Oniogenen) north east a half mile or more from the lake. These were all made principally from hewn logs and comprised (in 1779), with scattering houses along the trail north to Thiohero about 100 dwellings. Here the main trail from the Onondagas crossed the lake to a similar group of Cayuga towns on the west shore. They were:

Skamagutenate, or Gemo-gah, on the north bank of Canoga creek (the birth place of Red Jacket, see sketch of Red Jacket on another page). One mile north was a smaller town (the birth place of Logan, see sketch elsewhere) and south was the village (on the Disinger farm) called Newtown. Not the Newtown of Gen. Sullivan's famous battle with the Indians. Between the sites of the present villages of Canoga and Rosa Hall at the head of a stream flowing north and emptying into Seneca river at Waterloo, was the fourth of this group of villages, occupying the trail which led northwest to the outlet of Seneca lake.

Skoyase, the fishing village, the market place of the Cayugas, terminated a diverging trail, occupying the north shore of Seneca river, now the site of Waterloo. [See Skoyase elsewhere.]

Swah-ya-wa-nah (on the farm of Edward Deam) was the next town south of Skamagutenate.

Chonodote consisting of fifteen houses, stood on the site of Aurora, opposite, across the lake, from Swah-ya-wa-nah.

Coe-ro-go-rod or De-Ho-Riss-Kanadu, at the head of the lake (Chempkins county), 25 houses occupying both sides of the inlet at Ithaca, like Thiohero, was a settlement of prisoners, or rather conquered nations, whose people were selected to be one part of the Cayugas and were given places in which to live. Other captives were made slaves and scattered through the towns of the nation. Those at the upper end of the lake were from southern nations, principally remnants of the Catawbas. At Thiohero were the northern nations, principally Hurons. These extremes were connected by trails following both shores of the lake and passing through immense fields of corn and vegetables as well as apple orchards.

The Senecas at the beginning of the last century occupied the head and foot of Seneca lake. Their towns were:

Kanadasaga (Geneva), the chief town and one of the capitals, at the outlet containing 50 houses.

Shequaga or Cathamnes Town, 40 houses on both sides of the inlet was a large point for stock and crops.

Con-daw-haw (North Hector) consisted of a long house surrounded by smaller ones.

Kendau or Appletown (two miles north of Kendau post office, town of Romulus, one-half mile from the lake) having twenty houses, of hewn logs, was re-

markable for the many tombs found there: Oblong hewn plank boxes set bottom up over the bodies, with slits on the upper surface through which the bodies could be viewed. The boxes were painted as were most of the houses in bright colors. Each tomb was protected overhead by a roof of bark supported by poles.

General Sullivan's expedition to the Seneca and Genesee countries in 1779 laid in waste thousands of acres of standing crops and orchards, and destroyed forty Seneca and Cayuga towns, besides great quantities of potatoes and other vegetables. Nine Indian towns in Seneca county and seven others on Cayuga and Seneca lakes were burned. The Seneca Indians then occupied the east and west shores of Seneca lake and a considerable region in the Genesee country. The Cayugas were chiefly on Cayuga lake and a short distance west. The Senecas had allied themselves openly with the British and had carried through the American frontier the torch and scalping knife. The Cayugas professing friendship for the colonists were not open enemies but were culpable. Washington appointed Maj.-Gen. John Sullivan, of New Hampshire, to command the expedition.

It consisted of two divisions. The main army under the commander, 3500 men, was formed of three brigades commanded respectively by Brig.-Gen., Maxwell, Brig.-Gen., Enoch Poor and Brig.-Gen., Edward Hand. The other division, 1000 troops, was commanded by Brig.-Gen., James Clinton. They were united at Ithaca, Aug. 22, 1779 and on the 29th fought and defeated the British and Indians under Butler and Brandt, at Newtown. On Sept. 1, they destroyed the Indian village of Shequaga, or Cathamnes Town, at the head of Seneca lake.

Then they entered what is now Seneca county. Sullivan's march north along the east shore of that lake occupied Sept. 3-6, leaving in ruins the Indian towns of Con-daw-haw (at North Hector), destroyed Sept. 4, and Kendau or Appletown Sept. 5. Their camps on the march were: The night of the 3d, 9 miles from the head of the lake, near Peach Orchard, on the 4th, 8 miles north of North Hector, on the 5th, at Appletown and on the 6th, 3 miles north of Kendau, at Indian Hollow. Great fields of corn and vegetables and orchards of apples and peaches were cut down. Whatever was inflammable was burned. This was the main object of the expedition, leaving the Indians without support and cutting off the British posts along Niagara and Ontario from supplies. After Newton, Sullivan fought only one battle in the Genesee country. All towns as the troops approached were found deserted. At Appletown, Lake Swatland, captured several months before by the Indians at Wyoming and adopted by the Senecas, was found hearty and well and glad to return to civilization.

At the foot of Seneca lake, Sullivan destroyed a small village on the east side of the outlet known as Butlers, Sept. 7, and the same day crossed to Kanadasaga (Geneva) where his army rested on the 8th. On that day Col. John Harper, with a small command, was sent east along the Seneca river to destroy the village of Skoyase on the site of Waterloo. Skoyase is described on another page. That day Harper's men performed their mission and rejoined the main army. At Skoyase they burned 18 houses on the north side of the river and destroyed large fields of corn, which with the orchards were ripening. The latter were left standing and the work later completed. A Cayuga captive taken there declared that the tradition of his nation was that the destruction of Skoyase was regarded as the beginning of the dissolution of the Cayuga nation. As the frontier town and the source of large supplies they had always

guarded it jealously. He declared that had they known it was to be attacked they would have attempted its defense. The Cayugas, he said, had not supposed that they were to be punished until they learned of the approach of Harper to their nearest village. This statement was confirmed on Sullivan's return to Kanadasaga from the Genesee where he was waited upon by a delegation of Oneidas who pleaded for the safety of their brothers, the Cayugas; but they accompanied the detachment that destroyed the Cayuga towns and were shown evidences that the Cayugas had violated their treaties with the Americans.

Sullivan returning east reached Kanadasaga on Sept. 19. The next day Col. Peter Gansevoort with 700 men was dispatched on an invasion of the Mohawks and Col. William Butler with 600 men to destroy the Cayuga towns and crops. On the 21st, after the army had recrossed Seneca outlet Col. Henry Dearborn with 200 men, detached to carry war along the west shore of Cayuga lake, plunged into the woods upon the trail leading east to Canoga creek, and crossing the present town of Fayette. His course passed partly over the route of the present Rose Hill and Canoga road between there and four miles south of Skoyase.

On the same day, Sept. 21st, Skoyase was, the second time in two weeks, the scene of destruction. Cols. Gansevoort and Butler, marching in company as far as Cayuga outlet reached Skoyase the night of the 20th and went into camp. In the morning Maj. William Scott with 200 men, was detached from Butler's command, and he destroyed what Harper, thirteen days before had overlooked, doing his work well, and rejoined Butler at Cayuga outlet, where Gansevoort proceeded east and Butler turned his steps south, first burning the Indian town of Choharo. In the vicinity of Union Springs he laid waste to immense crops and burned four towns, Gewawga on the site of Union Springs, the upper and lower towns at Gully Brook and Old Town two miles north east, and where Aurora now stands he destroyed the town of Chomodote. From there the party proceeded to the head of the lake, finding only scattered wigwams and reached the settlement of the Catawas, Co-ro-or-go-nel soon after Dearborn's party had laid it in ashes.

Col. Dearborn, following the trail through the woods between the lakes, burned a small town at the place near where the Seneca Falls and Fayette road now crosses the Rose Hill road. At the present site of Canoga he burned three Indian villages and a large house farther south. Opposite Aurora he came upon the ruins of the town of Swah-ya-wa-nah, which the day before had been burned by a party from Col. Gansevoort's command who had got astray. Only a few isolated Indian encampments were encountered until he reached Co-ro-or-go-nel, five miles south of the head of the lake, which he completely devastated. Butler and Dearborn both rejoined Sullivan farther south.

Waterloo, 1815.—That year there were nine dwellings in Waterloo, the north side of the river. Beginning at the west, the first stood on the north-east corner of Main street and Court House square. The second stood east of the Swift residence, made partly of logs and boards and was occupied by Marsh as a cake and beer shop. Farther east, adjoining the academy of music site, was a story and a half frame dwelling owned and occupied by Martin Kendrick and afterwards refitted and enlarged by Moses Swift. It was moved to Stark street opposite the old cemetery by Dr. Amherst Childs. Situated where William B. Clark lived in 1875, was a small wooden

building owned and occupied by André Cook. It was moved to Williams street and occupied by Lecky Lisk. The fifth was a one-story residence on the site of the old Episcopal church, occupied by Dr. Lecky and later by Lodewick Standish. It was destroyed in the fire that burned the Greene tavern and several other buildings. There was a buck yard on the rear of the same lot and that adjoining from which the logs were taken for the bank building. The buck yard burned on the ground of Alvin Williams, and the mortar tread out by oven. Next going east was the residence owned by Cornelius L. Smith which stood next to Dr. Frisby's. In 1817 it was moved to the corner of Williams and Stark streets. The latter was then known as Buik street. The building was later a Grove hotel. It was two stories high and a pretentious building for those days. A lean-to was occupied by Jacob Smith and contained a bar room, kitchen, dining room, sitting room and parlor. The front part of the house was occupied by the Gustin family. The partitions consisted of blankets and the upper floor was only partly laid for some time after it was occupied. Strips of boards nailed on to studding afforded means of reaching the second story. Then there was the Gorham house standing on the river bank east of the wooden mills which was occupied by Reuben Swift and his family the first year they were in Waterloo. It was later turned into a tavern. The last house was John Van Tuyl's tavern. Its site is now the corner of Williams and Clark streets. It was afterwards the property of Isaac Hunt. In this building was printed the first number of the Waterloo Gazette, date May 14, 1817, owned and edited by George Lewis. The building was also used by Isaac Gorham as a school house for several years.

Junius. the mother of Waterloo the original town was one of the old military townships which the state in 1790, laid out as gifts to soldiers of the revolutionary war. (See "Military Tract" on another page). In 1794 it was with all of the rest of the military tract comprised in Onondaga county, which was organized that year. Junius was then a part of the town of Romulus which was at that time erected from four military townships, Romulus, Junius, Gaiden and a part of Sterling. On Feb. 12, 1803, Junius was erected from which in 1824 Waterloo was taken.

Ancient Greek and Roman classical names which were largely used in the military townships were retained for the several towns erected from them. The name Junius was from the Latin, the sixth month of the year. The first town meeting after the erection of Junius was held at the house of James Cotton (now in the town of Seneca Falls) March 1, 1803.

The First Physician in Seneca county was Dr. Silas Halsey one of the most distinguished of its citizens and one of the earliest pioneers. In the spring of 1792, traveling by boat from New York via of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, Oneida lake and Seneca river, he ascended Seneca lake to what is now Lodi landing and penetrating the wilderness, founded a colony three miles east of the lake. He was born at Southampton, L. I., Oct. 6, 1743, and during the revolution was a member of the committee of Safety with a price placed on his head by the British. He was one of the first Judges of Onondaga county, the first supervisor of his town, Ovid, a justice of the peace, member of assembly from Onondaga and afterward Cayuga county, a member of Congress, a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1801 and a state senator. He died Nov. 19, 1832 in the 90th of his age.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
THE WATERLOO WAGON CO. LOOKING NORTHWEST.

Waterloo Wagon Co. The history of Waterloo would indeed be complete unless reference were made to all of its manufacturing enterprises and particularly the enterprise known as the Waterloo Wagon Company, Limited, which was organized on the 7th of May, 1882, with a capital of \$400,000 and a bonded indebtedness of \$200,000.

From that small beginning, with a blacksmith shop and buildings No. 1 and 2, 40 feet wide and 500 feet in length, three stories high, facing on Elizabeth and Church streets, with the blacksmith shop in the old, 60 feet long and 42 feet wide and two stories high, it has grown to its present proportions. It has a floor surface of 1,200,000 square feet and with every convenience and improvement known to the carriage trade, including the latest devices for safety from fire, etc., which shall cost in the aggregate over \$1,000,000.

It now has a paid up capital of \$1,400,000 with a bonded indebtedness of \$125,000, sending out to the markets of the world an average number of about fifty-four hundred (5,400) vehicles per annum, employing a large force of men with the pay-roll aggregating in the whole about \$8,000,000 per annum.

The whole number of vehicles which have been finished have sold for \$115,000,000. The total amount of wages paid, \$1,680,000, a quite respectable sum of money to be drawn from other parts of the country and distributed among the employees of this workshop, and the citizens of this village often look with pride upon their beautiful roadsters or gentlemen's carriage wagons, single and double carriage, of all descriptions, elegant Buck, second class, Cabriolet and Depot Wagons. They are

indeed worthy objects of interest to all.

Present officers of the company are: Francis Bacon, president and secretary, Paul G. Walsh, treasurer and general superintendent; with a corps of faithful assistants in all departments.

The "Drive" on the Bohn homestead, which in former years was known as the "old lane," was once an Indian trail, running from Cayuga to Seneca lake. The lane runs back to Seneca river where there was a ford and along the banks of Black brook. In the early times this brook was a much larger stream and near where it unites with Seneca river was where the Indians laid in of different kinds. Many

wait for feathered game and arrows have been found along this old trail, among them arrow heads, spear heads, stone tomahawks, etc.

Near a pine tree which now stands on the bank of this brook was, at one time, a large Indian mound. Although this mound has since been leveled by relic hunters, the grandfather of H. F. Bohn, who now owns this property, tells of its existence and left a number of relics which he found near it. Mr. Bohn has a large number of arrow heads which he has dug from the spot where the mound stood. This mound in early years was supposed to be the burial place of the Seneca Indians.

Some, who have made Indian history a study, claim that no doubt this was the scene of battle between two tribes of hostile Indians as the great number of arrow heads that have been found might tend to prove. The Indian when after game, saves the arrows he shoots.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
THE WATERLOO WAGON CO. S. FACTORY, LOOKING NORTHWEST.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
THE WATERLOO WAGON CO'S FACTORY FROM THE REAR, LOOKING
SOUTHEAST.

OLD TIMES RECALLED.

A stream of water, no matter how insignificant in itself, lends a peculiar charm to the surrounding picture. It may recall some scene of youthful days—a quiet nook under an overhanging tree where fish were easily caught or the 'Old Swimming Hole,' bearing memories of mid-summer revels, never to be forgotten. It is the love of nature's beauty implanted in the human breast. The boys and girls of Waterloo, a generation since we'll remember the charms of Old Black Brook as it is locally known, for here before the uplands were stripped of their natural coverings, this noble stream was the resort of game in plenty, wild ducks, geese and fish in abundance, and in winter afforded grand sport as a skating ground for all the village.

The Indians, too, have left their unmistakable tokens upon its boundaries.

INDIAN VILLAGES.

In the adjacent fields are found to this day arrow heads varying from the size of the tiny ones used in killing birds, to large spear heads for nobler game. That an Indian village once occupied a nearby site, there can be no doubt. On the Day farm just west, remains of their burials have been found in recent years, while old citizens of this place still recount tales of the last lingering one of a now nearly extinct race. The historical points of this neighborhood are interesting and well worth recording.

ANN SPUDDY SMITH

At the first settling of the village of Waterloo, a family named Smith lived in a log house on the present site of the Swift mansion, and later on, purchased it is said 640 acres of land directly from native

Indians. The tract extended west from the old Corporation line, which crossed Main street at a point where the old Thorne estate and Mr. Leach Rich and plow point, and extended from the river on the south to the north end. At the time of Red street Smith's farm was owned by the same family, and a long rambling barn extended to the east, one end containing a cider mill where the village youngsters had their fill of cider. A genuine spirit of hospitality pervaded this old inn and every stranger was welcomed under its roof. Among the habits of the place was an old revolutionary war soldier named Alec MacDougall, who did "chores" for his

board and whose quaint ways are yet remembered by the older ones. Left a widow in early life, the mother, "Ann Spuddy Smith," as she was familiarly known, reared her family of children and successfully managed her business and large estate. At her death the "Picks Shp Farm," was given to Mrs. Cornelius Hill and the land on the north side of Main street including most of what now is Maple Grove and the Catholic cemetery, was left Mrs. Susan Thorne's two daughters.

BREHM, THE SOAP MAKER.

The Waterloo Soap Works is one of the few remaining institutions of Waterloo, doing business now as in the past despite the great commercial changes of the last 50 years. On this place Herman Brehm, a native of Rothenburg, Germany, settled in 1848 and built his home amid the usual surroundings of the early settler—woods and jungle. The land consisted of 12 acres purchased of the late Hon. D. S. Kendig. By the aid of a thorough experience in soap and candle making, acquired in the fatherland, he soon built



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
A SECTION OF THE REPOSITORY.

upper half of the shingles and adjoining towns as far south as Windsor and south to Ovid. In these premises, under the trees, the scene for fighting, was so arranged that some of the light of today, candles of Ovid's Shingles, came to light. They were made in two sizes, one with a cutting point and eight to the pound and a half.

THE SHINGLES AND THE CANDLE

Shingles, made from wood shingles, did duty all around the town, and the food of the family. The shingles, made from the chemical compound of wood shingles, did duty all around the town. The shingles, made from the chemical compound of wood shingles, did duty all around the town. The shingles, made from the chemical compound of wood shingles, did duty all around the town.

title of western emigration and at its height of fame was known as "Riker's Tavern" and pun based soon after the above date by John Walters, of German stock, who came here from Pennsylvania; the last traces of this old hostelry were removed in 1845.

TOBACCO RAISING.

Peck's Slip Larn has also its interesting reminiscences. Lying between two brooks, with the river as its south boundary, its form probably suggested the famous dock in New York. At any rate it was so named by the late Joseph Wright, a most prominent and enterprising capitalist and business man of Waterloo in his day. Among his numerous projects the raising of tobacco attracted great interest at the time, immense long sheds being erected and the work pursued on a large scale.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
H. F. BREHM.

H. F. BREHM'S RESIDENCE.
H. F. BREHM'S SOAP FACTORY, FROM MAIN STREET.

RACE TRACK CELEBRITIES.

On this place south of the residence of its present owner, Mr. James Hahnman, in one of these sheds, the famous stallion "Seneca Patchen" was bred and here, too, was the home of "Nigger Rattler" and other celebrities of the race track in ante-bellum days.

"DODDIE SMASH" THE GIANT.

Historical sketches naturally lead one away from the central topic, but it would be disappointing to many of the present generation in Waterloo not to mention a well-known character who, for many years was employed by Mr. Wright, this was Henry Doug-

lass in cash and part brood both, the latter, by common consent, was used as a medium of exchange in place of currency, and a good one at that, for let it not be forgotten, shoddy goods were not common in the rugged day. Old account books yet extant show how the day laborer, carpenter and mason received their pay, partly in cash and the balance in cloth, a might be agreed upon.

PIKER'S TAVERN.

At present on a corner commanding the directly opposite the dwellings of H. F. Brehm, stood one of the most noted taverns, for the accommodation of the

lass colored) nicknamed "Pompey Smash." Pompey stood about six feet four inches and of Herculean strength and jolly disposition. His father was owned in the Rose family when New York was yet a slave state, and on a large plantation near the outlet of Seneca Lake Pompey first saw day light. He could handle a yoke of oxen, drive a trotter, lead the gang in the corn or tobacco field, and swing a cradle on scythe with the best of men and when Mr Wright wanted some particular work pushed Pompey was called aside for private instruction and that day saw a lot of work done with Pompey in the field.

POMPEY'S ADVANCEMENT.

His fondness for a joke did not prevent his resorting to an insult. During the civil war, at the height of the draft riots, Pompey was lounging about the depot, where a returning soldier spied him and probably as an act of bravado threatened to run him through with his sword. Grabbing the blade and wrenching the sword loose from its owner Pompey struck the would-be assassin with the flat side, breaking it in pieces over his head. A mob quickly formed to finish him but Pompey was safely hidden for several days in the Wright house.

POMPEY'S "BLOODED" MULE.

An amusing episode in which Pompey was chief actor, took place at the fair grounds many years ago, upon the occasion of a horse race which an immense crowd of people had assembled to see. Unknown to the public Mr. Wright had constructed a sulkey with wheels 12 feet in diameter, drawn by a small mule, with Pompey perched upon the seat and thus equipped he was matched to drive against a small boy riding a diminutive pony. At the proper moment the pair were ushered onto the track from the east gate and took their stations in front of the judges stand where they were greeted with a tremendous roar from the astonished spectators. The judges then gravely demanded to know the pedigree of Pompey's trotter and were told it was "part Black Hawk and part Messenger, but mostly Black Hawk."

THE JOKE ON POMPEY.

This curiously assorted pair were then started. Upon their entering the home stretch the boy rode directly under the sulkey, the axle of which easily cleared the top of his head, and just before reaching the wire shot forward winning the race. This raised a squabble, Pompey claiming it to be a foul. The whole thing was so unique and original the people were completely carried away with it, and it formed a topic for years afterward. Pompey lived to a great age and passed away in 1889. Mr. A. L. Thurn, the veteran wagon maker, now 71 years of age, assisted in the construction of the famous sulkey.

THE WHITE ESTATE.

The land on the south side of the Seneca Turnpike including the farm now owned by Chas. B. Day, on the west, and that owned by H. F. Brehm on the east, was an unbroken estate belonging to Job White son

of Waterloo's earliest settler, Job White (died 1811). Wm. G. White who is at present 68 years of age, lives on the Ohio.

An old toll gate kept by a man named F. C. Wright, was then located at the west line of this town. White Pompey lived on the Ohio.

The house now occupied by Mr. H. F. Brehm, a well known landmark hereabouts, being nearly 100 years old. The dwelling of Mr. Howard Gray, a 9000 sq. ft. house, road was built by Joel Wilson for a time. Mr. Wilson's road was constructed and is easily 100 years old.

Wilson afterwards conducted a grocery business, while Nathan's hardware store, now stands and is sided in the house now occupied by Mr. H. F. Brehm, superintendent of the woolen mills.

In stage coach days, four horse were regularly used on each outfit, and as the roads were fairly well kept for high speed was not unusual.

THE HAY FIELD HOLLOW.

In the hollow from Reed street west to Little Indian Brook a man was once run down and killed, 20 years ago, rise to the belief by many, that the place was haunted. At all events, the youngsters and some of the older



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

THE OLD LANE ON THE BREHM HOMESTEAD.

This beautiful road was originally the course of the Seneca trail to a famous fishing place.

See sketch on page 86.

made quick time passing this spot, especially on dark nights. Much more might be told of the early history of this locality, but space forbids. The coach horn is supplanted by the going of the trolley car, the air light has frightened away the ghost of yore, but the old brook and the festive mosquitos still sing on their way, and most probably will, like Tennyson's stream, go on forever.

Annexation.—It was proposed in 1825 to annex the towns of Phelps and Seneca, Ontario county, to the towns of Junius and Fayette, Seneca county, and form a new county of which Geneva and Waterloo should be the two half-shire towns. Junius then comprised the present towns of Junius, Tyrone, Waterloo and Seneca Falls. A petition for that purpose was presented to the legislature but with no result. It was urged that Waterloo and Geneva traded back and forth, and their municipal interests should be identical. The project would have constituted a county 20 miles square, having at that time 22,000 population.

Jesuits near Waterloo: Interesting adventures in 1756-68 among Cayuga Indians; the location of three Missions on Cayuga Lake.

Jesuit Missions, in the seventeenth century, established and conducted by Priests of that order from France, were among the very earliest of white civilization to roll in upon this country about Waterloo. Their experience among the cruel and war-seeking people of the five nations, whose villages were scattered all about here, one of the most important on site of Waterloo, are replete with personal sufferings and strange adventures.

On the east shore of Cayuga lake, near the present village of Union Springs, at the chief town of the Cayuga Indians, called Osoqueon, the Jesuits planted their first mission west of Onondaga. Father Joseph Chaumont and Rene Menart, in the latter part of August 1675, arrived at this place accompanied by a small party of friendly Cayuga and Onondaga Indians. They had come on foot along the trail from Onondaga—a two days' journey.

The town which was then the place where all of the great chiefs of the Cayugas resided, is spoken of twelve years later by Father Estienne de Carheil, who in 1688 re-established the mission, as a town of "2000 souls and over 300 warriors." It was on Gully brook three-and-one-half miles south of Union Springs.

Although the Cayugas had asked for the mission, Fathers Chaumont and Menart were received with "cold welcome." They distributed presents which they say were not well received; but the "elders" (chiefs) did not desire to "break with them," and so upon their own request, four days after the Fathers' arrival, the people had built them a chapel. Father Chaumont then pushed on towards the Senecas leaving Father Menart in charge. During the two months of Father Menart's stay, although many of all ages submitted to baptism, his life was constantly in danger. It was only by great watchfulness and marked boldness of demeanor, combined with the mysteries of his priestly functions which awed the savages, that he preserved himself from harm.

As soon as the chapel was built his first step was to impress his untamed neighbors with the best spectacle his limited resources provided. "After having carpeted it [the chapel] with the finest mats," he writes, "I hung up in it the picture of Our Lord and Our Lady. The novelty of the spectacle astonished the barbarians that they came in crowds to gaze at it."

Several Huron captives from north of the Great Lakes, where the Jesuits had had their missions for years, were held as slaves of the Cayugas in this village. They had reported to their red masters that baptism had killed their people and this had excited the Cayugas to a superstitious dread of the rites of the church. The Jesuits always first proceeded to baptize those who were at the point of death to prepare them for heaven, which accounted for so many deaths among the baptized and no doubt suggested to their darkened minds the belief which the Huron captives expressed.

Father Menart, constantly watchful for his own safety, went among the people day and night beseeching them to accept the faith, attending the sick and baptizing both young and old.

The children he soon succeeded in winning and they maternally aided him. "They introduced me into the cabins," he writes; "they waited for me at the places where I stopped, and they told me the names of the children whom I baptized, as well as those of their parents. These names the barbarians are in the habit of carefully concealing from us, because they think that we write them down to send them to France and there procure their death by magic."

The first adult who the good Father says he con-

sidered right for baptism was past 80. Another was a married warrior whose face was partly eaten by "a canker." He last claimed the affection of the Jesuits because he had attempted to save the lives of the Jesuit fathers, Brehem and F'Allemant who had been tortured to death by the Mohawks.

Father Menart after two months was recalled to Onondaga. He returned later, but the mission at last disappeared.

In 1688, when Fathers Charles Gormier and Estienne de Carheil arrived, they had to build a new mission house. This was in November. Father de Carheil was left in charge this time. On his journey from Onondaga he had instructed and baptized a slave woman from Andastogue. "She was, as soon as she arrived at Osoqueon," he writes, "burnt and eaten by the barbarians on the 6th of November." On Nov. 6th the chapel was completed and dedicated to St. Joseph.

The zealous Father also visited the mission of St. Stephen. This was at the Indian village of Thiohero, standing on the east shore of Cayuga outlet at the end of the railway bridge. Over that spot the New York Central railway trains now thunder.

There was also, at that time, the third Jesuit mission among the Cayugas. It was on the east shore of Seneca river about four or five miles north of the lake, two and a half miles east of Saywamah village, at the Indian town of Onontare. The mission was that of St. Rene.

Father de Carheil baptized 28 people "of whom," he says, "one-half have already died in a disposition thought to be such as to insure their going to heaven."

To obtain the respect of the beighted minds of his blood-thirsty and superstitious flock de Carheil had to exercise the greatest skill. He was among the beaver clan and "they could be got to prayers that were addressed only to the beaver," their "Master of Life." When they were about to be beseged by an enemy, he impressed them with the glory of heaven which they would see if they were killed in the fight, after embracing the faith. At Thiohero, at an eat-all feast by which the savages expected to cure a sick woman, in vivid language he plainly impressed them with its folly and baptized the woman. Once a young Indian warrior drove the Jesuit priest from his cabin "because de Carheil would not permit him to say that in roasting Indian corn in the ashes he would roast the master of his life." Drunkenness in the open streets of Osoqueon was common and "wrought great havoc." Many got drunk so they might enjoy the delirium that followed. Frequently, he writes, they were heard to shout on the street, "I am going to lose my head, I am going to drink of the water that takes away one's wits."

The good Father came to no harm, but the Cayugas, like the Senecas, never held well to the faith. The English finally drove all Jesuits from among them, fearing this would make the Indians allies of the French.

Business Men of Waterloo, 1835 C. A. Merryfield and Wm. M. Sinclair, in Lundy's building and A. N. Draper and F. S. Woodruff in Central building, dry goods, Kendig & Layton, Central building, hardware, J. Patzinger & Co., a few doors west of the woolen mills, dry goods and groceries, Tolson, Field & Warner, four doors east of the bank, Main street, dry goods and carriage makers, E. Hill, Main and Virginia streets, dry goods; W. S. Pynchon, Stuart & Howe and J. Deuel, Central building, and John Husley and B. Richards & Co., opposite the woolen mills, grocers, Thomas McClintack, Lundy building, J. B. Elliott, next to Eagle tavern and George Leevy, Central building, druggists; E. Mathews, first door east of the bank, jeweler; L. P.

Knight & Co., Central building, boots and shoes; J. H. Ackerman, opposite Folsom, Fifield & Warner, saddler and harness maker; A. M. Cobleigh, one door east of Folsom, Fifield & Warner's carriage shop, baker; C. Merrill, two doors east of the carriage shop; J. E. Hudson, over E. Gay's dry goods store; H. S. Lisk, opposite Folsom, Fifield & Warner's, and Keyes & Cooper, over C. H. Merryfield's store, drapers and tailors; C. S. Swift, over A. N. Draper's store, Birdsall & Clark, one door west of Landy's building; C. K. Watkins, over T. McClintock's drug store and J. McAllister, corner Main and Church streets, attorneys-at-law; J. Fifield & Co., over Stuart & Howe's grocery, justices of the peace; Pearce & Robinson, Hunt block, and Charles C. Breyfogle, general stores; Strong & Vail, tailors and Win. Force, hatter, Brick block; George Francis, furniture, Main and Church streets; J. H. Dunham, hardware, Central building; George Fryer, soap and candles; Wm. Yost, dry goods, and Tichenor & Guild, druggs, South Waterloo. There were a few others, but these constituted the principal stores.

Mormon Joe. born near Waterloo. Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, came to Waterloo, or rather the town of Fayette, across the river about 1830. He made his headquarters at the farm house of Peter Whitmer, two miles south-west of the village, which was the birth place of the Mormon church; for it was there where Joe Smith first declared the golden plates, and their divinity, which he claimed to have unearthed on a hill near Manchester, Ontario county; and it was at Whitmer's where he received and promulgated "the revelation" for establishing the church and where it also effected the organization. Several weeks following his arrival, Smith was shut up in Whitmer's house, hours at a time, engaged in translating the characters engraved on the plates which he called "Reformed Egyptian." With two bright, clear stones in his hands—stones similar in appearance to those usually gathered in fresh water on a gravelly beach—he sat intently gazing upon them and from time to time uttering in baritone sentences which, as he spoke them, were written down by a companion named Oliver Cowdrey. Thus was produced that great volume of manuscript upon which the Mormon church rests the claim of divine inspiration. Smith called the two stones he used, through which he said he interpreted the golden plates, his "divine optical instruments." He said they "had a spiritual reflection from the plates."

In the meantime he obtained such funds as he required, by day's work at cutting timber, burning brush and digging ditch. Neighbors came in from time to time out of curiosity but were never permitted to see the golden plates. Smith told them the plates were too sacred for profane eyes.

The half a dozen followers he obtained at that time he took one by one, as each professed the faith, to the nearest shore of Thomas creek, a small stream flowing near the eastern end of the village, where he baptized them. Then he invited as many as could be reached to attend his meetings at Whitmer's house. At last he ostentatiously "enrolled" in "the book of life" his assistant Oliver Cowdrey and Hymen Smith, Peter Wilmer, Jr., Samuel H. Smith and David Wilmer, and on the 6th day of April, 1830, organized the Mormon church at Wilmer's house. The following June a Mormon conference was held on the shore of Cayuga lake. Delegate Cannon says the organization of the church was made on a day and after a pattern directed by God in a revelation given to Joseph Smith who was 24 years of age at the time. The revelation gave the name by which the church

was to be called as "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints."

To outsiders, especially residents in Waterloo where Smith was an occasional visitor, and Seneca Falls, where he was then a small village, "Mormon Joe" Smith was generally called, on casual and not complimentary comment. He was often seen in the out-lying parts of the village, by people still living who recall that it was his custom to pace slowly along some by-ways, gazing with his hat in his hand, crown downward, intently gazing into it. This led his scoffers to say that he was communing with the spirits and that he occasionally infest unclean heads.

It was at that time that Smith attracted the attention of Brigham Young who was then a lad, one of the five sons of John Young who lived in the town of Tryon, Schuyler county. Lewis Halsey says that John Young was a revolutionary soldier from Wintingham, Windham Co., Ct., who became a "traveling tinker and mender and a poor farmer;" and that his sons spent most of their time hunting and fishing, usually in harvest time crossing Seneca lake to work for farmers in Romulus. That was probably how Brigham became acquainted with Smith. The latter upon quitting this country with his followers, repaired to Kirkland, O., whence "the church" shortly migrated to Nauvoo, Ill., where Smith met his death.

Military Tract—From the town of Junius (Military township No. 26) there were taken the present towns of Junius, Tyre, Waterloo and Seneca Falls; from Romulus (No. 11) were erected Fayette, Varick and Romulus, from Ovid (No. 19) were organized Ovid, Lodi and Covert.

The Military Tract was laid out by the legislature of the state in 1782 to be apportioned among the soldiers of the revolutionary war. The tract following the west shore of the Oswego river from Lake Ontario, extended south across the state. It was required that all claims should be presented before July 1, 1793. The allotments were to be made by drawings which took place a few days later. The tract was divided into townships containing 100 lots of 600 acres each, or 60,000 acres, as nearly as possible square, the average dimensions of a township being 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles square. The further requirement was that in default of a settlement on each 600 acres within seven years the land should revert to the state. In each township the state reserved six lots, two for schools, two for churches and two for the filling out of the quota of commissioned officers. Fifty acres of each lot, called the "survey fifty," was subject to the charge of forty-eight shillings (\$60.00), to pay for surveying, and if that were not paid in two years the "survey fifty" was to be sold. Compliance with these two main conditions gave the patentee full title to the whole 600 acres.

The distribution of lots occurred July 3, 1793, under the direction of the governor, lieutenant governor and four state officers. The names of the claimants of the lands were placed on ballots in one box and numbers corresponding to the allotments were placed on ballots in another box.

The person appointed by the commissioners first drew the ballot containing a name and then the ballot containing the number of the lot; in which manner each claimant's allotment was determined.

Early Preaching in Waterloo and vicinity—The first Baptist church society in Seneca county was organized at Romulus, in 1795.

In 1815 Hozial Baker, a Methodist exhorter, preached in a school house which stood next west to the old Waterloo cemetery.

One of the sermons preached by Charley Stewart during that year, in the bar room of Pontius



Bell & LeClere, Photo. FRANCIS BACON'S RESIDENCE.

Hooper's tavern, at Kingston, is described as being amidst the following surroundings: Men were seated about the room, occasionally going to the bar for a drink and Hooper, who waited on his customers, although it was Sunday, did a "land office business."

A party of three, who had been hunting, came in during the sermon, stacked their arms in one corner of the room, drank at the bar and then seated themselves among Stewart's auditors, consisting of twenty Scotch Presbyterians.

Shuplex Wells, who, on Henry, was the founder of Wells' seminary at Amherst, preached at Waterloo occasionally, and about 1818 or 19 kept tavern in the house erected by Col. John Chandler, which was afterwards the property of Asa G. Story.

Rev. Aaron Lane, probably the first ordained preacher here, came about 1820. Rev. Dr. S. H. Gridley succeeded Lane in 1830. Among other preachers here about that time were Messrs. Pomroy, Bacon and Allen.

Leonzo Dow, a conspicuous figure with his long caven hair, swarthy figure and ill-fitting clothes, was a Baptist circuit rider who was here as early as 1820. He is remembered as preaching a "vigilant" "God-boring" sermon at a camp meeting on the west shore of Cayuga lake in the summer of 1824. Being plain spoken and earnest, his remarks being coupled with more "gaudy" ones, his sermons were understood to cut to the marrow, all of his "God-boring" here.

Dr. Clark Willer was one of the "chief" in the "secession," probably the first Lutheran clergyman who became pastor of the church at Bearytown in 1824.

Thomas Fatsinger

the founder of the Waterloo library and through whose beneficence the magnificent building was erected, was born in Mifflintown, Pa., in 1807, and died in Waterloo, April 15, 1878. In his youth he looked at Bearytown and Seneca Falls for Charles L. Hoskins and married his daughter, Frances P. About 1830, he engaged in the dry goods trade with his elder brother at Boston, N. Y., and a few months later removed to Waterloo. He was identified with the woolen mill from its beginning and finally became the chief stockholder and president. He was one of the first trustees of the Waterloo academy and a trustee of Hobart college and for many years a director and president of the bank.

He was liberal in public benefactions and a valuable citizen for the village.

"Brick Mill" Fire On the evening of December 22, 1854, the old "brick mill," known as the Waterloo Railroad mill, was destroyed by fire. The firemen, attending a fancy dress ball and the flame had made considerable headway when they arrived on the scene. The building contained a large quantity of grain and had just been refitted with all the latest improved machinery. Naturally the fire was a most imposing spectacle. After the roof fell in a great host of flame towered above the dense column of smoke. The light stream of water poured upon the fire made no appreciable effect and space, swathe of property vanished in three hours. The building was repaired and is now occupied by the electric light plant.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. E. C. PIERSON'S RESIDENCE.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. J. S. BARNES' GROCERY.

Geo. E. Sherwood was born in Auburn, N. Y. in 1829. In 1861 he was appointed to the firm of Harbottle & Smith, jewelers in that city, for the term of five years. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he obtained a situation in Lockport, N. Y., where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war. Upon the first call of President Lincoln for Volunteers, he returned to Auburn and enlisted, April 23, 1861, in the 16th Regiment, N. Y. V. Infantry. After three years and ten months continuous service, he resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant in the third N. Y. Light Artillery, returning home and resuming his trade with a jeweler in Watertown, N. Y. On May 1, 1866, he purchased the stock of jewelry of Milton Knight, in Watertown, and from that time has been the leading jeweler here.

Samuel Williams was one of the originalities who made a conspicuous figure in the early days of Waterloo. He wrote largely on agriculture for the New York Tribune and translated many stories from

Daily Paper

one paper named itself. It was called the *Washington Evening Register*, which after a struggle for a period lasting 84 days, expired June 7, 1878, in good shape, turned inside down. Will's paper, in turn, was the *Editor M. Hubbard*, the associate, much then fault. The weekly wedded to the several of Seneca county of which many years. The following disolution: "Hereafter, the one where in the paper and give hope you will be able climbed will tell

NEW WATERLOO PASTORS.

Some of the young people of this congregation began the following have become pastors of churches in Waterloo, Ke. (Hon. L. Hubbard, St. Paul's Episcopal church, W. L. Kelley, Church of Christ).

First Congregational church, established in the locality was on Nov. 21, 1814, founded by Rev. Howell P. Peck.



Bell & Lethere, Photo.
GEO. E. SHERWOOD.

GEO. E. SHERWOOD'S JEWELRY STORE

Dream Demons—Adventures of a Jesuit Missionary near Waterloo.—The experience of the Jesuit missionary, Father Joseph Chaumonot at the village of Ojogouen, with crazy savages is related by him as follows: "Ojogouen, as is told elsewhere in this work, the capital of the Cayuga Indians, stood near the present village of Union Springs, N. Y., a site of greater historic interest than any other of the seventeenth century localities in this section of the country. Father Chaumonot, preaching to the Cayugas alone among the pagans, witnessed at Ojogouen on Feb. 22, 1756 a "feast of dreams"—a festival to the "Dream Demon"—called *Homononouronia*, one of their periodical carnivals, when men, women, and children ran through the streets absolutely naked, making both night and day hideous with their cries and frenzied contortions. Each and every one was supposed to have had a dream which he or she dreamed of some one to have fulfilled. One of the savages entered the priest's cabin, which the latter had temporarily vacated, getting out of the village to escape the "riot," as he termed it. He demanded a Frenchman of one of the Indian family saying that he had dreamed that he had killed one and his dream must be fulfilled.

The head of the family, loyal to the French priest who lived with him, threw the Indian interloper a Frenchman's coat, pretending that it had been taken from a dead Frenchman. This appeased the savage who was looking for a Frenchman to kill; but Chaumonot's host, to better confirm his representation and save the life of the priest, assumed for himself a part in the carnival. Declaring that the death of the Frenchman must be avenged he ran into the street shouting that he would set the village on fire to avenge the Frenchman's death. He began with his own cabin. A warrior came into the cabin carrying bows, arrows and a bayonet. He danced and sang, shouted and threatened, and then suddenly rushed at a woman who had entered to view this comedy. Then came a "dymer," who had dreamed that he could guess the location of any concealed article, carrying a rod. A companion accompanied him and blew mouthfuls of liquor through his lips, upon the hands, face and rod of the "dymer." A woman brought in a mat which she spread out as though catching fish, indicating that only a present of fish would content her. Another woman laid a mattock on the ground, indicating that she wanted a field or piece of corn. "She received five furrows for planting corn," adds the priest.

A woman dreamer who ran about until she had been seized with illness, was plied with emetics compounded of roots, so vigorously that her stomach burst and let out two kettlefuls of water.

WANTED A SACRIFICE

At another time, in the same village, of Ojogouen, one of the chiefs having dreamed that he gave a feast of human flesh, invited all of the chiefs to his cabin and told them of his dream, declaring that without its fulfillment the nation would be ruined and the whole earth destroyed.

"Thou wishest to give a feast of human flesh," said one of the chiefs. "Here, take my brother, I place him in thy hands to cut up on the spot, and put into the kettle."

Fortunately for the brother the dreamer declared that his dream required a woman, whom he no doubt expected to make the more tender morsel at a feast.

A GIFT WAS OFFERED

Then superstition went so far that the girl offered for a sacrifice was adorned with all the riches of the country—bracelets, porcelain collars, crowns and all

the ornaments that the Cayuga Indian women were accustomed to wear. Then she was led to the block amidst the attendance of all of the people, not knowing until she reached the place of execution and beheld the executioner ready to wield the knife, why she had been so profusely decorated.

THE WHITE MAN WAS TOO MUCH

This story is related of Sir Wm. Johnson and a Cayuga chief who entertained him. The latter wore a handsome scarlet jacket which no doubt was shown to excite the savage's cupidity. Sir William was quite familiar with the ways of the Indian. The next morning the latter came to the English baronet with his hands outstretched. He had dreamed that the jacket was his. It was. But soon after the white man had a better dream. That the Indian had given him all the land that appeared in sight. "My dream no more!" ejaculated the warrior.

DUTCHMAN HEAR RUN

The basis of one of the most important of early treaties between the Six Nations in which the Cayugas participated and the province of Pennsylvania was guided by the dream of a chief who consented that the whites should have the land that could be crossed in a certain number of days. The chief explained to his associates that he had dreamed that the white man following the usual trail had left out several square miles of territory which the best Indian walkers could not reach. The Indians subsequently disclaimed the treaty on the declaration that "the Dut Indian no walk him hear run."

Mail Carriers on horse back in the early "twenties" of the past century delivered at Waterloo the earliest overland mail pouches coming across the state of New York. Their task was neither easy or profitable and the roads they followed, some of them nothing but bridle tracks were execrable. The mail on arriving at Albany by boat was placed in charge of a character known as "skin your skin," (this favorite expression Sprague. At Amsterdam (then Port Jackson) Sprague's wife took the mail going west as far as Port Dixon, where Jason Parker received the mail and carried it safely to Onondaga. Isaac Sherwood and his wife carried it west to Canadagua.

Sherwood put on the first post and passenger coaches running between Fayetteville, Onondaga county, and Geneva, Ontario county, which passed through Waterloo.

The Whale; it furnished material for mischievous persons to make a bonfire. In 1825 a showman named Parsons brought to Waterloo a whale for exhibition. During the night it was confiscated and burned, its wooden ribs and tanned leather, or whale skin, whichever it was, making a big blaze. The showman was aroused by the Dutchman, a man of all work at the Eagle tavern, who nearly battered down the guest's door, shouting "Mister Parsons! your codfish, I eat on fire!" Edward Fatzinger relates the incident as follows:

"Large handbills announced that on a certain day a real whale of enormous proportions would be exhibited under a large tent. It was like on us day in Waterloo. People came from far and near expecting to see perhaps a live whale, and some proposed that Jonah might appear as a side attraction. On gaining admission they found a huge object which was not unlike a whale in appearance; but some, more observing than the others discovered that it was made up of pieces sewn together, and soon the ques-

tion was settled that real whales were not built that way. In fact, the whale was a fake. That night when all was quiet a delegation of men and boys took possession of the wonder of the deep, drew it out to a convenient spot, it being mounted on wheels, and set fire to it. The next morning the town was filled with the smell of burning leather and the mystery of the whale was solved."

The Hanging of Chapman and Johnson. — E. F. Latzinger 84 years old recalls the hanging of Chapman one of the earliest events in this village fraught with interest. "Chapman," said he, "was hanged by Sheriff James Robinson. It was a fine spring day early in the morning that the Fayette Rifles, a local company, escorted the prisoner from the jail across the public square to what is now Locust street to the gallows erected near the river. He walked erect up the steps to the platform, although he was infirm. Aaron D Lane was the minister who gave him spiritual comfort. Finally the sheriff handed Chapman a red bandanna handkerchief and when he dropped it his body shot down through the trap and he was soon dead. "Thousands of people came to town in all sorts of vehicles, a procession from the adjacent country which was kept up all night. They thronged the banks of the river and the bridges, and the roofs and windows of nine stores on Main street were black with people. My brother and I walked in from our home on the farm and got into a big locust tree. Chapman had killed a colored man near the foot of the lake named Thomas White."

Grattis De Yoe is another living witness of the event. "I sat on the bank of the roadway, and 10,000 people were present. The locust tree was so filled with sight-seers that it looked as if covered with blackbirds. Chapman found a tipsy negro asleep and killed him with a spade. A little girl was the only witness of the crime. That was our only public hanging. Johnson in more recent years was hanged in the jail for killing the keeper's assistant while he and other prisoners tried to escape by rushing by him."

Luke Swetland's captivity among the Indians, a very rare and remarkable experience, possesses all of a local interest at Waterloo since he was most of the time kept at Kendua (Appletown). Not that he was confined. On the contrary, He had utmost liberty. He went off through the woods long distances alone. Many of his trips were to Skoyase to procure fish and to the salt springs at Cayuga outlet for salt. Yet he was as helpless to effect his escape as though placed behind bars. Hundreds of miles of forest lay between him and his white friends. No one except the hardest could venture without supplies to traverse these broad, difficult forests and hills. Swetland, midst fields and orchards of ripening grain and fruit, was kept on meagre sustenance until his weakness made the effective barrier to his escape. He was captured in August, 1778, and released in September, 1779, by Gen. Sullivan.

Captured in Pennsylvania he was put through considerable hardships until he reached Appletown and was adopted by an old Indian woman as her grandson. He soon became a favorite with the village. Finally he was taken to the west of Seneca lake where he twice started alone to make his way to the settlements, once on horseback, but both times failed for lack of strength and returned to his Indian grandmother where he was received with royal welcome.

Sleep Gods, worshipped by the Indians at Waterloo in the 17th century. Perils of Jesus Missionaries. — Father de Carheil in June, 1670, at Onongouen writes: "This nation has only three villages. Onongouen in the vicinity of Union Springs, to which we have given the name of St. Joseph, patron of the whole Cayuga mission; Kichero, at Cayuga outlet which we call St. Estienne, and Oumontac, 2 1/2 miles east of Savannah which was called the village of St. Rene."

"Since last autumn I have baptized 25 children and 12 adults. I have strenuously opposed their superstitions, and especially the divinity of dreams. The dream that they worship as the master of their lives is, but a certain one of the spirits called by them Agatkonchorn who, as they think, sometimes speaks to them in sleep, and commands them to obey their dreams exactly. The principal of the spirits is Taronhionagon, whom they acknowledge as a divinity, and obey as the Great Master of their lives; and when they speak of dreams as of a God, they mean nothing else than that it is by this means that they gain knowledge of the will of God, and of what is needful for the preservation of their lives, and that the doing of what they have seen in dreams is a means which contributes to the establishment of their health and of their good fortune. Sometimes, too, they give this same name, 'Master of their lives,' to the subject of their dream. For example, to a bearskin or deerskin, and to other like objects that they have seen in their sleep, because they regard them as remedies to which God has attached the good fortune of a long life. And, in fact they take marvelous pains to preserve these things, with this in view; and, when they are ill, they cover themselves with these, or put them near at hand, as a defense against the attack of the disease. They become persuaded that if the soul leaves the body when the latter is asleep, and itself goes in quest of these objects, during the dream, to the places where it sees them returning into the body when all the dreams are dissipated."

HOW THEY DIED

"The ideas of all these tribes prompt them to the pursuit of nothing but hunting and warfare. Among them are seen only parties of twenty, thirty or fifty men, of a hundred and sometimes of two hundred, rarely do they go to the number of a thousand in a single band. These bands are divided, to go some in quest of men and others of beasts; they make war more like highwaymen than soldiers; and their expeditions are made more by means of surprises than by regular battles. They rest all their glory in coming home accompanied by captives, men, women and children, or loaded with the scalps of those whom they have killed in combat. We can say that in their midst we [Jesus missionaries] are like perpetual victims, since there is not a day on which we are not in danger of being murdered; but it is that, too, which constitutes our crowning joy, and is the cause of our purest consolation."

First Artisans —Early carpenters in Waterloo who helped build up the village included Wm H. Stewart, Elisha Lee, Elijah Hallbert, John Shales, Wm. Brewster and Daniel Booth. Among the first cabinet makers were Theodore Parsons and Cephas Bridgman. The first shoemakers were John Gaylord, Eliph Starks, O. R. Farnsworth and C. T. Freebody. The earliest blacksmiths were Andrew Schott and Oliver Gustin. The early wagon makers were Daniel and Albert Rusco. The first chain makers were Mathew M. Clark and Lemuel Brown.



B. H. A. LeClere, Photo. — AGNES DARBYS MILLINERY PARLORS.

Miss Agnes Darby a former resident of Fulton, N. Y., but for the past thirty years living in Waterloo, came time ago to the store formerly occupied by F. O. Conant, and fitted up the place for millinery parlors. Her wide acquaintance began with the fact that her parents, who were centrally located have brought her a splendid trade and warrant the outlay she has made in furnishing her stock with such millinery as is bound to sell. Her summer spend considerable time in the New York millinery houses where many of the trimmed hats are copied from the Paris patterns, and it is a fact that as good style can be had in Waterloo as in New York. Miss Darby's parlors are at No. 22 Main St. and the cut shown here bears out the statement that they are tastefully arranged.

Charles E. Zartman whose portrait and place of business are represented here is one of the long established business men of the place. His store is located at 22 Main St., where everything in the line of fancy groceries can be had.

B. H. A. LeClere, Photo. —
C. E. ZARTMAN

Indian Council at Waterloo. Sir William Johnson on June 26, 1764, left his home in Johnstown for a visit to the country of the Senecas. He reached Onondaga July 10, and several days later proceeded west. At Cayuga he found 300 Indians. Crossing the Lake at Canoga where he visited the first Cayuga Indian village in his travels, Canoga-gah, he proceeded by the trail leading to Skowase (now Waterloo). Here he held a council, the first being held on the famous Seneca council ground under a group of six oak trees. The location is now at the foot of Locust street. The Cayugas and Senecas here made known to him their grievances which they described as murder of their people by the whites and the frauds and abuses which the latter had perpetrated upon them.

He deplored the lack of understanding between the two races and to show their desire for peace asked that interpreters be sent among them. They had little confidence in the peaceable intentions of the white people and declared that their only safety depended upon their ability to protect themselves. Thus, they could do, they said, if they were supplied with weapons equal to those of the whites, and they demanded that smiths be sent to them to repair their arms. Sir William Johnson did all that he could to pacify them and with assurances of their protection he set out on his return home reaching Johnson Hall August 16.

Judge John Knox, a legal celebrity of Seneca county, was in the height of his fame as a practitioner in Waterloo about 1850. His success was largely due to his magnetic personality and the rare judgment he displayed in conducting legal cases. He cared little for printed cases but drew largely on common sense. He had a fond for collecting almanacs and recipes. Some of his remarks became traditions. He

C. E. ZARTMAN'S GROCERY.



Bell & LeClere, Photo. O. C. CONE'S GROCERY.

often remarked that he never permitted a barber to shave him because it was always best not to put oneself in the power of another. A writer once said of him, "He is the strongest man by nature west of Cayuga bridge."

O. C. Cone, who runs the grocery at No. 1 Main street, deserves a place among the business men of Waterloo. He commenced business in his present location in 1874, but the eight years' experience in the same line in other stores, such as Malone, Br.

W. C. R. & Co. and Maxwell & Burns, showed him a good knowledge of the business, in which he kept a successful record for a long time. Mr. Cone was born in Malone, N. Y. He was married in 1870, and only a few years ago he was sent to court for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, when he attended court and returned, when he transferred to Waterloo, and here he finished his education. As soon as he left school he commenced work in a grocery store and has been identified with the grocery trade ever since, except when he was offered a position in the county clerk's office as engrossing clerk, a position which he filled for two terms. On January 1, 1902, he was

appointed deputy county clerk, and his term will expire in 1904. Politically Mr. Cone is a democrat and a member of the county committee, also a town committee. He is a member of Delphian Lodge, F. O. C., and of John Hood, and Lodge and Fire 1376 G. A. U. He is also treasurer of the fire board.

M. Ida Smiley is one of Waterloo's most successful merchants. From a small beginning in trading and also furnishing goods in her own house, being left with her own resources, and with a capital of less than \$5,000, by industry and high class work,



Bell & LeClere, Photo.
Laura Pauline

M. Ida Smiley.

Floyd H.

THE SMILEY STORE.



Bell & LeClere, Photo.

GEORGE L. MCCUE'S CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.

succeeded in building up a trade that required a large store. It was in March, 1846, that she began at her home, corner of Swift and Williams streets. The following November she rented a small building on Mon. street and moved there, where she put in a line of ladies' cloaks, suits, dress skirts and heavy goods. This she has steadily enlarged until now her business comprises everything worn by ladies and children, including wrappers, tailor made suits, shirt waists and linens, as well as the articles previously mentioned. She carries a large stock amounting to about \$5,000. In 1855 a profitable deal in her business, Mrs. Smiley bought the property and in 1862 erected the two-story frame building she now occupies as a store on the ground floor and residence above. The store is 28 x 33 feet with a separate room for the display of cloaks. Mrs. Smiley was in her younger years a teacher. She has two children, Floyd and Laura, both in the Waterloo public school.

George Cook. for many years a leading business man of Waterloo, known to all residents of Seneca county and neighboring towns, was born at Wrrington, Somersetshire, Eng., 1817. His parents' names were William and Ann Cook. His father was a prominent business man of the town having a flour mill and bakery. At the age of eighteen the subject of this sketch, with his brother Henry came to America to spy out the land. They were favorably impressed and as both were skilled millers, having learned the business in their father's mill, they soon found themselves in demand. In 1836 George Cook came to Waterloo and in a few years became a partner with Gen. Markel in the "Buck Mill." About this time Mr. Cook sent for his father and

mother also a young brother and sister to come to live with him. They arrived from England the day of President Polk's election. After Mr. Markel's death Nelson Chandler became Mr. Cook's partner. Later they sold the buck mill and taking with them Mr. Gay purchased the Island distillery, now the Columbia. Mr. Cook retired from this business, withdrawing \$20,000 from that enterprise. About this time in company with others he was interested in a knitting mill, making soldiers' stockings. Next came a partnership with James McLean in the Fayette mills. About this time he with M. J. Allen made purchases of land. Later, in 1864, George Cook engaged with Abner L. Sweet, and the firm of Sweet & Cook, grain and produce dealers came into prominence. They also conducted large malt houses. After the death of A. J. Sweet his son Wm. L. Sweet became partner with Mr. Cook the business being conducted under the name Cook & Sweet. In 1882 the brick

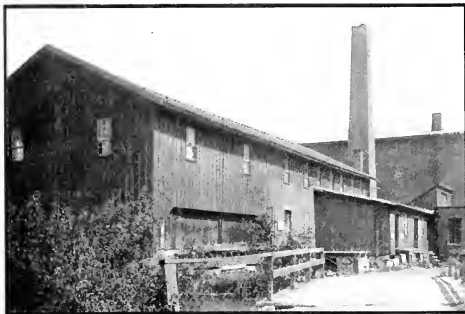


Bell & LeClere, Photo.

P. H. DUFFY.



P. H. DUFFY'S BARBER SHOP.



BARBER & DECKER'S PLANING MILL.

in the approaching conflict and in my returned home in a burial vault. The remnant of the company arrived in Waterloo in time to attend the funeral of their youthful comrade.

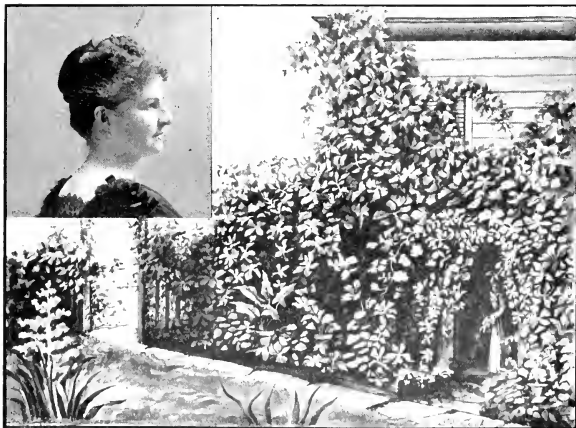
The next son Joseph A. Cook lives at Los Angeles, Cal., and has two daughters, Bertha Cook Gordon and Miss Mary Cook. His wife Caroline Mount Vail died in California in 1846. The daughter Anna Matilda Cook died in 1878. George Newton Cook died May, 1842. His widow A. M. Cook, now residing in Elmira, Charles Albert Cook's business at present calls him to West Virginia. His children Louise and Robert live with their mother, Emma Smith.

Cook, at Genesee. S. J. has with Cook, of my lives at the family residence. Mary A. Cook, wife of Hon. W. F. Sweet, and mother of nine children viz: Helen May Sweet, Elizabeth Gregory Sweet, George Cook Sweet, Lieut. U. S. Navy, William Leroy Sweet, grain merchant in New York City, Charles Sweet, M. D., and Richard Sweet, Charlotte Sweet, Jane Sweet and Katherine Sweet, students.

Charlotte Louise Cook, wife of Wm. D. Kelly, of Germantown, Pa., a leading coal merchant, has five children. Gregory, the eldest is a rising business man. The other children are at school. Kate Elizabeth Cook, a beautiful and accomplished young woman died in 1884.

The Planing Mill. Barber & Decker is located on the site of the old Van De Mark saw mill. The present firm, which was formed about a year ago put in modern machinery and commenced the manufacture of planing and doing in fact do general job work in mill, sawing, turning, etc. Both members of the firm are mechanics and understand thoroughly all classes of mechanical work.

Mr. O. R. Barber was born in Newark Valley, Tioga county, Sept. 2, 1844. He received a good education and afterwards taught school for a number of years. In 1872 he was offered a position as superintendent of the Clapp-Wagon Co. of Auburn, a place



EAST DOOR OF THE ARTIST'S RESIDENCE. From a sketch by herself.
MISS S. L. COOK.

See sketch page 101.

which he held for eight years. He was then offered a position as foreman in the Organ Co.'s factory of Waterloo and came to accept that position in 1890. Here he remained until he gave up this place to engage in his present business. Mr. Barber is a popular Mason, having been a member of the Masonic fraternity for over 20 years.

Mr. E. R. Pecker was born in Dresserville, Cayuga county, Jan. 29, 1864. When he was nine years old his parents moved to Ontario county and he lived there until 1887 when he located in Waterloo where he has been employed by the Waterloo Wagon Co. and the Waterloo Organ Co. ever since, or until he gave up his position to form the present partnership in 1902. Mr. Pecker is an active Mason being Elder of Seneca lodge No. 113, E. & A. M. and is worthy patron of the Eastern Star lodge.

Dewitt C. Nobles was born in 1844 in Canajoharie, Montgomery county. When he was eight years old his people went to Geneva. After leaving school in that place he worked as a hackman for about five years, then for five years was on a steam boat on Seneca lake. He then learned the barbers' trade and for one year ran a shop in Watkins, N. Y. Under the firm name of Nobles & Liberty they opened a shop in Geneva. This partnership lasted about a year when Mr. Nobles located in South Waterloo, where he has been for about 20 years. Something over a year ago he moved his shop into the Moran block on Main street and there he receives a generous patronage from those who need the services of a tonsorial artist. The accompanying cut testifies to the neatness and taste displayed in the arrangement of his shop.

John V. Simpson, the merchant tailor, is located at No. 10 Clark St., and as a first-class tailor his trade is quite extensive. Mr. Simpson is a native of England and was born in 1854 in Bradford, Yorkshire. He served as an apprentice to a tailor for six years and spent one year learning the cutting trade under an instructor and in a cutting school in London. Mr. Simpson went into business for himself in Bradford and was there for a number of years, but finally sold out. He came to Waterloo in 1880 and worked four years for Duncan McArthur and in June, 1895, he started in business for himself in his present location and his work is evidence of his ability to turn out good work.

Miss S. Elizabeth Cook, an artist of considerable prominence, born in Waterloo in 1850, the daughter of George and Matilda Cook, lives at 113 Washington St., Waterloo, N. Y. She early showed an aptitude for painting and her nine-year-old heart was gladdened by a birthday gift of a box of fine water-color paints, and a book of instruction in the art of flower painting. Her first painting, tulips and pansies, is still extant. Miss Cook attended the public and private schools of Waterloo until she was sixteen years old, at which period she entered Elmira College and remained there three years. Her eyesight caused her to give up all study for several years. She returned several times to her Alma Mater and in 1885 received the degree, A. B. In the meantime Miss Cook had studied and taught in several schools. From 1875 to 1877 she was preceptress of the Waterloo Union School. Later she had charge of St. Gabriel School, Peekskill, N. Y. At Elmira Art School Miss Cook won a valuable prize, the first prize for a crayon drawing of great artistic merit.

This hangs in her studio. Later a course of study at Cooper Union Art School, New York City, secured for her a first grade certificate in the *Seaside* class work. In the meantime Miss Cook was attending in private schools in New York City and having both teachers outside of Cooper Union. She counts as her most valuable teachers Walter Satterlee of New York, Kate Grierley of Paris, Irving Wile of New York, and Victor Degen of New York. In chisel pointing, Miss Cook has been fortunate enough to receive honorable mention from the Karamic Art Society of New York City, and a bronze medal with the accompanying diploma from the World's Fair, Columbian Commission. Miss Cook taught art and decoration in St. Mary's Hall, Fairbault, Minnesota. At Winona, Minnesota, she was assistant superintendent of public schools, having sole charge of the primary and secondary schools, having 34 teachers and about 2,000 children under her care. Miss Cook has the distinction of being the first lady elected as Superintendent of Public Instruction in the United States. Following this experience came an offer of a position in a Normal school which Miss Cook rejected to devote herself exclusively to painting.

Miss Cook has exhibited several times at the National Academy of Design, New York City, first in 1884, and at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, and has sold several collections of paintings in those cities. These honors coming from seven different art centers, show how widely acceptable her work has proved to be.

As a teacher Miss Cook excels in China, oil, water colors, crayons, pastel and in fact in all mediums in vogue. As portraits, miniatures, genre, still life and landscape all seem easy to her brush. Her collections of paintings embrace a wide range of subjects.

Miss Cook was the originator of the U. D. Club, which took its name from its motto, *Utile et Dulce*. The U. D. Club was a social organization flourishing in Waterloo about six years—1875 to 1881. It donated the fine place in the reading room of the Library and Historical building.

Miss Cook was also the instigator and first president of St. Paul's Guild. She is an ardent advocate of the Woman's Rights movements and a devoted student of all social and educational problems. In Nov. 1902, her work at the first exhibit of the artists of Central New York at the Museum of Fine Arts in Syracuse, was hung on the line proving the merits of her brush in competition with many fine artists.

The Salt Springs from which the Cayuga and Seneca Indians obtained supplies of salt were located by Gen. John S. Clark and a committee from the Waterloo Historical Society on the bank of the ancient channel of the Seneca river, on the Demont farm, lot 75 in the present town of Seneca Falls; on the west side of the marsh about half a mile north of where the New York Central railroad bridge crosses the river, and about one-fourth of a mile east of the road leading to Lyre. On the east side of Cayuga outlet were other salt springs from which the Cayugas obtained their salt.

First Settler in Seneca county—Honatio Jones and Job Smith who came up from Pennsylvania with a company of regulars in 1784, on an Indian raid, were made prisoners by the Indians. Both endured the hardships of Indian cruelty for a time. Jones finally succeeded in making his escape and he wandered west into the Genesee country. Smith built a cabin on the flats at Seneca Falls where he maintained a cut service for transporting goods of pioneers around the falls. He afterwards married Miss Gehman at Waterloo and settled here.

In 1707 Gideon Bowdish settled near the old Quaker meeting house north of the village.

The "Seneca County News" was originally established as a democratic paper at Waterloo, N. Y., by the Hon. Albert L. Childs, in the year 1878. For what reason was not then apparent, as the town already had a Democratic paper. Party exigencies and the personal ambitions of the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden are, however, frequently given as the motive which led to the establishment here of another Democratic paper. Be that as it may, can we not say that, in the light of subsequent events, the founder bumbled better than he knew. In September of 1885 "The News" passed into the hands of Mr. Elias Vair and Mr. James E. Medden, and was continued for the next ten years under the firm name of Vair & Medden. With a change of ownership came a change of politics. Up to this time Waterloo had been without a local organ, and dependant upon "The Courier," published at Seneca Falls, then the only republican paper in the county. It is now known as the "Courier-Journal." For favorable results in changing republican to democratic majorities in the town "The News" modestly claims its share of the credit, to which it is justly entitled and generously accorded by an appreciative constituency. In the fall of 1895, Mr. Medden retired from the firm of Vair & Medden, and Mr. Vair has since conducted "The News" alone, being now the oldest editor and publisher, with one exception, in continuous service in Seneca county. That "The News" has maintained its high standard of excellence and influence in the party is evidenced by the many good words accorded by its contemporaries on the attainment of its twenty-first birthday, to wit: "One of the most vigorous organs that the republican party has in Central New York." "One of the most carefully edited of our exchanges." "An enterprising, clean and able local newspaper." "A credit to the town in which it is published."

Alonzo H. Terwilliger is deserving of mention among those who have made Waterloo the place that it is today. He was born in Preble, Cortland county, Jan. 31, 1831, and thirty-seven years ago came to Waterloo and established a coal and lumber business under the firm name of Walker, Lathrop & Co., a business which shortly after he assumed alone and conducted very successfully until his death on June 26th, 1902. In the later years of his life his son Chas. P. Terwilliger has been associated with him in the business taking its burdens largely from his father's shoulders. A. H. Terwilliger was for many years a director of the First National Bank of Waterloo, was a vestryman and warden of St. Paul's Episcopal church and also president of the board of trustees of the Historical society. His integrity of character and acts of kindness are today and ever will be living monuments more to be admired than chiseled marble or polished granite. There is today only one other business in Waterloo of as long continuous duration as that of A. H. Terwilliger.

Church Accident. Under the direction of Deacon Rose, the first building of the Presbyterian church was being erected when in raising the tower the timbers gave way and fell to the ground. Messrs. Wells, King and O. R. Earnsworth were struck, the former being killed. King lost a leg. Earnsworth recovered without serious injury. Three or four others were injured, all crippled for life.

Relics Exhumed. During the summer of 1903, John Kuney, near Waterloo excavated the remains of a fire-place. During the past twenty years Mr. Kuney in plowing the field has always struck rock at the same place. This year he decided to dig it up. The "fire-place" is made of limestone and in the shape of a caldron. The stone is the same as is quarried across the canal. From old dwellers in the vicinity it appears that no one had lived at this site in sixty years previous to Mr. Kuney taking up his residence there, which was twenty years ago. The land formerly was covered with pine trees and up to a few years ago Mr. Kuney used to obtain his drinking water from two fine springs near the excavated "fire-place." The fire-place being in a crumbling condition the excavation was filled in. There is another Indian fire-place in the same field. W. L. Bellows of Rochester went over the ground and picked up half a dozen Indian arrow heads. The Kuney farm is in the path taken by Sullivan in his campaign against the Five Nations and was undoubtedly the site of an Indian settlement.

Indians. Character and domestic affairs of the Cayugas. Very interesting are accounts of the Indians who roamed the country hereabouts, as they lived in the seventeenth century. Their "chief virtue," said the Jesuits, was cruelty which they taught their children. Their first war parties were merely to shed blood. These are pushed hundreds of miles, merely for war-scalps and prisoners which they bring home to butcher. Prisoners are often adopted by Indian families to fill the place of a deceased member, father, husband or brother. Many Indian women procure husbands from captives, the latter having nothing to say. On the other hand when the enemy has been butchered long enough he is invited to move his entire village into the country of his conqueror and become a part of the nation.

Tiohero, the Indian village at Cayuga outlet, was made up largely of Huron and Andastagues, Indian captives of the Cayugas. Their marriages were celebrated with the same eclat as among the whites. The wife and husband each continued to live with relatives. Large and numerous families usually live together until a child is born. The husband hunts, fishes and makes war; the wife cultivates the soil.

Illness demands presents. The soul wants something it has not got. All neighbors bring presents. "A dying man may be seen surrounded by awls, scissors, knives, bells, needles, and a thousand other trinkets." His death is attributed to failure in bringing him the article his soul wanted.

The grave of the dead is filled with provisions and his friends feast and lament, making night hideous with their cries. The loss of a son or husband in battle can be made good by getting another. A present will also "wipe away the tears."

All Indian families in a village have food as long as it lasts. Once a year the several tribes or families meet and exchange presents. The primitive red men, those who inhabited the villages of Seneca and Cayuga counties, were undoubtedly strange people with many remarkable customs, as they were found by the white men. Of course, like all semi-civilized or ignorant people, they were superstitious and feared witches.

Slavery among them was very common. Captives and even their own kinsmen were made to drudge for their masters; and life was of no account. He who struck first in anger could make good to kins people with a present. He who had dreamed could have his victim for sacrifice.

Waterloo Directory. COUNTY JUDGE and Surrogate, John E. Richardson. Clerk of Surrogate, Miss Mabel Fox.

COUNTY TREAS.—F. G. Smith.
COUNTY CLERK—Patrick Savage.
Deputy County Clerk, Oliver C. Cone.
Index Clerk Miss Jennie Swarthout.
SHERIFF—Hugh McGillem, of Ovid.
Under Sheriff, Thomas E. Mills, of Waterloo.

BO OF TRADE—E. N. Andrews, Pres; Du Essler, sec'y; Dr. Hazlett, J. A. P. Ed. Clark, J. V. J. Martin Maloney, Herbert Becker, F. M. Schott, Joseph Barnes, Fred G. Stewart, G. W. Dennison, Theo Van Riper, Wm Gibson.

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Supervisor, Jos S. Barnes, Clerk, Jas McKevitt, Justices, Orlis Kunev, Joel W. Bacon, Fred G. Smith, Geo Culver.
TOWN OF FAYETTE Supervisor, B. Cronin, Clerk, M. Litzenger, Justices, David Darger, Geo. W. Lohr, John M. Barrett, Stephen D. Fry.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—Pres, Elias Van; Clerk, W. A. Gibson. Trustees: Edward Lux, John E. Carlton, Chas Renner. Chief of Police, James O'Connor; Police Justice, H. W. Clark, Postmaster, Ellisworth Sweet; Deputy, Bert Marshall; Clerks, H. Ray Hammond, Thos Smith.

SCHOOL BOARD—Pres, Frederick L. Manning, Sec'y, Geo. A. Bellows; Treas, Edward Nugent; Collector, Robt. Furniss; Supply Com, Edward Nugent; Clerk, J. Chas. Fillingham. Attendance officer, W. D. Burrall.

FACULTY (High School): Supervising Principal, H. B. Smith, A. B. B. S. Vice Principal, Hugh Parrish; Preceptress, Margaret Parrish. Teachers: (High School) Mary E. Gardner, (Union School), Eighth Grade, A. Kate C. Hiller and B. Alice M. Lewis; 7th, Jennie C. Viole, 6th, Josephine S. Back; 5th, Mary E. Elson; 4th, Charlotte Garvin; 3d, Isabelle Welch; 2nd, May Fillingham; 1st A, Harriet Mosher; 1st B, Carrie Wooden; 1st C, Jennie Brown. (Third Ward School) Principal, A. B. Bishop, A. M. Sixth Seventh and Eighth Grades, A. B. Bishop; Fourth and Fifth, M. S. Francis; Second and Third, Anna V. King; First, Clara Giles.

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OPTICIANS—G. Pierson Bell, Thos O'Donnell.

DENTISTS—J. S. Dennison, Henry A. Sentner, C. C. Bachman.

Hotels—Florentine, Prop, Geo. M. Fay. Brunswick, Prop, Geo. W. Johnson. Franklin, Prop, M. A. Brown. Lux Hotel, Prop, Ben Whartenby. Schott Hotel, Prop, A. M. Schott.

Artist—Miss S. E. Cook.

Architect—Moses Barlow; M. I. Van Kirk.

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Barber Shops—Patrick Duffy; Dewitt C. Nobles; Adolph Sentner; Jno O'Donnell; Frank Miller; Morris Dewey.

Blacksmith Shops—Frank Birdsey; Fletcher Cram; M. Y. Opdyke; Smith

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Clothing & Fitting—Geo. Bros., J. Brooks & Son.
Merchant Tailors—John A. Simpson, Geo. Harper.
Dry Goods—McGarrison, J. Acker, Graham & Schuler, John Shiley, M. Ida Smiley, Isaac G. Gregory.
Distillers—Columbia Distilling Co, Chas. I. Tracy Pres.

Druggists—J. M. Batsford & Son, Fred G. Smith, Frank Coughlin.
Furniture—Geo. Crocker, C. F. Van De Mark.

Undertaking—Chas. A. Genung.
Florist—Solmie Kunev.

Four Feed & Grain—Fayette Rolling Mills; Seneca Co Rolling Mills, Wm Fritz.

Grocers—Jos S. Barnes, O. C. Cone, I. G. Gregory, J. W. Gibson, Chas E. Zartman, Bogart & Conner, S. M. Hammond, C. A. Knapp, Maloney Bros, John Shiley, Sager & Sons, Jas Vessa; Gibson & Hull, Chas. Kunev, M. C. Litzenger, Chas Seebie, J. F. Weatherman, Warren I. Hoffman.

Hardware—C. V. Webster; Nugent & Co; Las Nalos.

Harness Makers & Dealers—L. D. Praker; R. J. Brophy.

Hide & Wool—Wm S. Andrews, Lee—Hullbert & Zartman.

Jewelers—Geo. E. Sherwood.

Laundries—Troy Star Laundry; Waterloo Steam Laundry.

Livery—J. H. Huff Est.

Coal Lumber & Wood—Edwin Clark; Chas. Terwilliger, Saege & Mangos, Geo. Thomas.

Maltster—S. K. Sester.

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Waterloo Wagon Co.

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Milk Dealers & Creameries—Lewis Burges, J. C. Koeltz, Thomas Bros, H. Lush.

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Monuments—J. Willhauser.

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Sewing Machines—Jacob Sands.

Stone Quarry—Edson Bros.

Variety & Crockery Stores—Krohn-gold Bros; E. W. Garlick; C. F. Farnsworth; Jay Benedict.

Seneca County in the 17th century. Beautiful Country Abounding with Game. Father Rallies was sent to Onongouin, the capital of the Cayugas, to temporarily fill the place of Father de Cahoon in 1671. He writes, "Onongouin is the Lane County that I have seen in America. It is a tract situated between two lakes and not exceeding four leagues in width, consisting of almost uninterrupted plains, the woods bordering which are extremely beautiful. The river is a very narrow valley often abounding in stones and always covered with mists. The mountains bounding it in seem to me to be of very poor soil. Around Onongouin there are killed annually more than a thousand deer. Fish—salmon, as well as eels and other kinds—are as plentiful here as at Onontague [Onondaga]. Four leagues from here I saw by the side of a river [Seneca river in Cayuga Lake outlet] within a very limited space eight or ten extremely fine salt springs. Many snare are set there for catching pigeons. From seven to eight hundred being taken at once. Like Frohner

Cayuga [one of the two adjoining villages] is only other was Oswego lake] is fully fourteen leagues long by one or two wide. Swans and bustards are very abundant there during the entire winter; and in spring one sees nothing but continual clouds of all sorts of wild fowl. The Onongouin-Oswego river now the Seneca river, which flows from this lake divides in its upper waters into several channels, bordered by prairies, Montezuma marshes. The Seneca and the Oswego rivers were known by the Indians as only one stream, called the Onongouin, and at intervals are very pleasant and somewhat deep rivulets which are preserves for game. I find the inhabitants of Onongouin the Cayugas more tractable and less haughty than the Onontagues, Onondagas and Onicout [Oniedas], and if God had humbled them as he has the Amice, I believe the Earth could be planted here more easily than in any of the other Esquimaux nations. There are estimated to be more than 300 warriors here, and a prodigious number of little children.

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